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SATISFACTION OF THE AUTOMOTIVE FLEET FUEL DEMAND AND ITS IMPACT ON THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY

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FINAL REPORT

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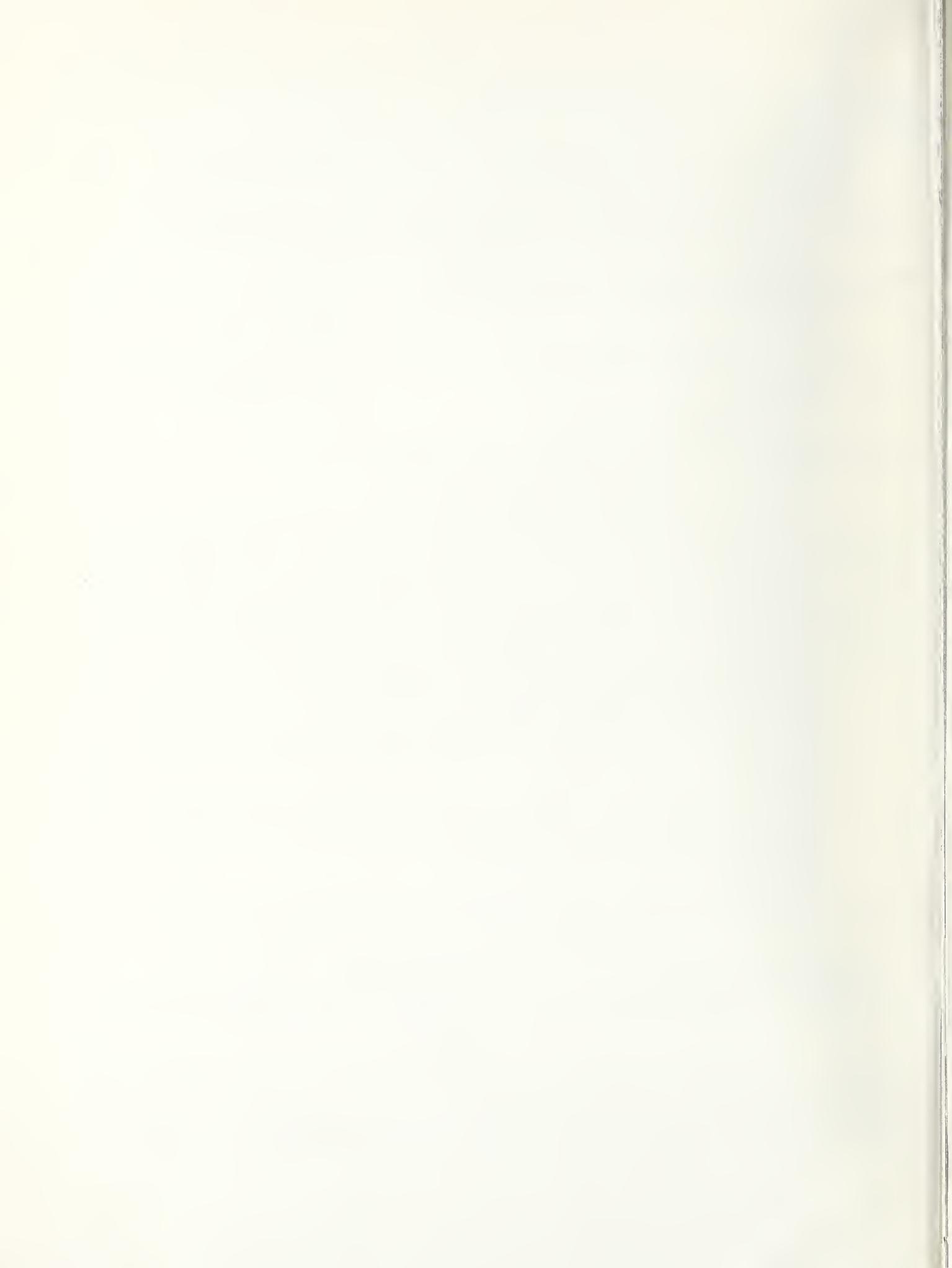
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16. Abstract Because virtually all transportation fuels are based on petroleum, it is essential to include petroleum refining in any assessment of potential changes in the transportation system. A number of changes in the automotive fleet have been proposed to improve efficiency and reduce pollutant emissions. Some of these changes would have an impact on the petroleum refining industry. A mathematical model of the U.S. petroleum refining industry was developed to provide a technologically sound basis for the assessment of such impacts. Case studies performed and included in this report are the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A Potential Shift from Gasoline to Diesel Engines</u>--In a 1995 conservation scenario, automotive diesel-to-gasoline ratios were studied over a range of 0.17/1 to 0.8/1. A minimum refining cost was reached at a ratio of 0.3/1, with a saving of about 2.2 cents per gallon of gasoline plus diesel compared with the cost for the 0.17/1 case. Refining energy consumption reaches a minimum at the 0.5/1 ratio, but it is only 0.08 percentage points below the base of 6.25 percent. • <u>The Potential Requirement of Sulfur Removal from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel</u>--In the same scenario, gasoline hydrodesulfurization (HDS) to an average sulfur content of 100 ppm costs about 2 cents per gallon, and diesel HDS to 200 ppm costs about 3 cents per gallon. <p>This work was performed during the 1975-1977 time period. Therefore, it predates and does not consider the possible implications of the current synfuels program.</p>					
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PREFACE

This report presents the results of developing a mathematical model of the U.S. oil refining industry and applying this model in case studies of dieselization and automotive fuel desulfurization. This work was performed for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, under Contract Number DOT-TSC-1064 during the 1975-1977 time period. It, therefore, predates and does not include any consideration of the possible implications of the current synfuels program.

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Jerry Horton and Mr. Norman Rosenberg of the Transportation Systems Center and of Mr. K. Ushiba and Ms. Meera Rao of SRI.

METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

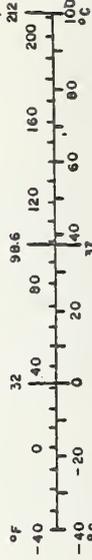
Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
AREA				
in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi ²	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
MASS (weight)				
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds (2000 lb)	0.46	kilograms	kg
		0.9	tonnes	t
VOLUME				
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
Tbsp	tablespoons	16	milliliters	ml
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
c	cups	0.24	liters	l
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
qt	quarts	0.96	liters	l
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
ft ³	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
yd ³	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³

TEMPERATURE (exact)

°F	Fahrenheit temperature	5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C
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Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi
AREA				
cm ²	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in ²
m ²	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd ²
km ²	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi ²
ha	hectares (10,000 m ²)	2.5	acres	
MASS (weight)				
g	grams	0.036	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	
VOLUME				
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m ³	cubic meters	36	cubic feet	ft ³
m ³	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd ³
TEMPERATURE (exact)				
°C	Celsius temperature	9/5 (then add 32)	Fahrenheit temperature	°F



* 1 in = 2.54 (exactly). For other exact conversions and more detailed tables, see NBS Misc. Publ. 286, Units of Weights and Measures, Price \$2.25, SD Catalog No. C13.10-286.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

b	barrel
b/d	barrels per day
BERC	Bartlesville Energy Research Center
BuMines	U.S. Bureau of Mines
cd	calendar day
D/G	diesel-to-gasoline ratio
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ERDA	U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (now DOE)
FCC	fluidized catalytic cracking
FOB	free on board
FOE	fuel oil equivalent
gal	gallons
HDS	hydrodesulfurization
LP	linear programming
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
M	10^3 ; 1,000; one thousand
MM	10^6 ; 1,000,000; one million
min	minute
MON	motor octane number
PAD	Petroleum Administration for Defense
%	percent
ppm	parts per million
RIM	Refining Industry Model (SRI)
RON	research octane number
sd	stream day
TSC	Transportation Systems Center (DOT)
VFR	vehicle-fuel-refinery
VGO	vacuum gas oil
vol%	volume-percent
wppm	parts per million by weight

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A number of actions proposed to improve the fuel economy and reduce air-polluting emissions of the automotive fleet will involve changes in the quality or quantity of the fuel being used. Such changes, in turn, will affect the refining industry, because automotive fuels are predominantly refined petroleum products.

To assess the extent of the potential impacts in terms of cost and energy efficiency, a mathematical (linear programming--LP) model was developed to simulate the U.S. refining industry. This model covers refining and bulk product distribution for each of the five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts. The refinery sector simulation in the industry model was developed through the use of the detailed SRI refinery and petrochemical LP model.

Two series of case studies were performed with the Refining Industry Model (RIM):

- (1) An assessment of the impact of increased penetration of the diesel-powered vehicle into the automotive market (dieselization study)
- (2) An assessment of the impact of a mandated reduction of sulfur content of both gasoline and diesel fuel (desulfurization study).

Both studies were performed within the framework of a 1995 scenario characterized by extensive petroleum conservation. Estimates of 1995 demand for gasoline and diesel fuel were provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center (DOT/TSC). Estimates of demand for other refined products were adapted from a concurrent SRI study for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). The resulting 1995 scenario should be viewed as a plausible basis for analysis rather than as a forecast resulting from this project.

In this scenario, the total demand for gasoline plus diesel fuel, 7.3 million barrels per day (b/d), is about 78 percent of the 1978 total of about 9.4 million b/d. Six cases, as defined in Table 1-1, were analyzed. Quantitative results for these cases are summarized in Tables 1-2 through 1-4. The cost analyses shown in the summary tables have been updated to 1979 dollars from the 1974 values used in the original work. The W. L. Nelson construction and operating cost indices, published periodically in the Oil and Gas Journal, were used to adjust the refining costs to 1979 values.

Table 1-1
CASES STUDIED

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
Case 1	RIM validation with 1974 industry data
Case 2	1995 base case for dieselization study
Case 3	1995 scenario with 15 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market
Case 4	1995 scenario with 30 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market
Case 5	Case 4 with desulfurization of all gasoline to 100 ppm (by weight) sulfur content
Case 6	Case 5 with addition of diesel fuel desulfurization to 200 ppm (by weight) sulfur content

Table 1-2
1995 DEMAND SCENARIO FOR STUDY CASES

<u>Case</u>	<u>U.S. Demand (10⁶ b/cd*)</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1995 base case		
Gasoline	5.4	42
Jet fuel	2.3	18
Diesel	1.8	14
Distillate fuel oil	2.0	16
Residual fuel oil	<u>1.3</u>	<u>10</u>
Total major fuel products	12.8	100
Case 3--15% diesel penetration		
Gasoline	4.7	
Diesel	<u>2.5</u>	
	7.2	
Case 4--30% diesel penetration		
Gasoline	4.0	
Diesel	<u>3.2</u>	
	7.2	

* Barrels per calendar day.

Table 1-3

DIESEL PENETRATION STUDY RESULTS

	1974	1995		
	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>	<u>Case 4</u>
Diesel penetration, %	--	Base	15	30
Diesel/gasoline ratio	0.17/1	0.32/1	0.53/1	0.80/1
Diesel production, % refinery output	8.7	14.2	20.5	27.0
Gasoline production, % refinery output	50.7	43.8	38.9	33.8
Cost differential, \$/b (gasoline + diesel)*	Base	-0.92	-0.78	+0.075
New investment, 10 ⁶ \$*	--	72.4	131	1,967
Energy consumption, % of domestic products (FOE)	6.31	6.25	6.17	7.30

* Cost figures in this table are adjusted for inflation from the 1974 dollars shown in the body of the report to 1979 dollars using the W. L. Nelson inflation indices. The factors used are 1.50 for operating costs and 1.33 for investment.

Table 1-4

FUELS DESULFURIZATION STUDY RESULTS, 1995

	<u>Case 4</u>	<u>Case 5</u>	<u>Case 6</u>
Diesel Penetration, %		30	
Gasoline desulfurization, % (100 ppm S)	0.0	100	100
Diesel desulfurization, % (200 ppm S)	0.0	0.0	100
Incremental cost, ¢/gal desulfurized gasoline*	Base	3.0	3.0
Incremental cost, ¢/gal desulfurized diesel*	--	Base	4.5
Incremental investment, 10 ⁹ \$*			
For gasoline desulfurization	Base	2.7	
For diesel desulfurization		Base	4.8
Incremental energy consumption, % of domestic product (FOE basis)			
For gasoline desulfurization		1.1	
For diesel desulfurization			0.4

* Cost figures in this table are adjusted for inflation from the 1974 dollars shown in the body of the report to 1979 dollars using the W. L. Nelson inflation indices. The factors used are 1.50 for operating costs and 1.33 for investment.

The major conclusions of the dieselization study are summarized as follows.

- If the demand for diesel fuel increases while demand for other distillate fuel oils is maintained at the projected level, a shortage of middle distillate products (jet fuel, diesel, and No. 2 fuel oil) tends to occur when gasoline production equals demand. Conversely, if crude oil runs are increased to meet demand for middle distillates, excess gasoline is produced.
- For the 15 percent diesel penetration case, the incremental cost of refining gasoline plus diesel increased by 0.3 cent per gallon (14 cents per barrel) as the volumetric production ratio of diesel-to-gasoline increased from the 1995 base case (Case 2) ratio of 0.3/1 to a ratio of 0.5/1. At a diesel/gasoline ratio of 0.8/1, the refining cost rises sharply as new hydrocracking capacity is required, reaching about 2.0 cents per gallon of diesel plus gasoline more than the cost for the 0.5/1 ratio case.
- Refining energy consumption reaches a minimum value of 6.17 percent of domestic product output (fuel oil equivalent basis) at the 0.5/1 diesel/gasoline ratio, a decrease of 0.08 percentage points below the 1995 base case.

Two fuels desulfurization cases were examined with the RIM:

- (1) Desulfurization to 100 ppm sulfur of all gasoline produced in the 30 percent diesel penetration case (Case 5).
- (2) Desulfurization to 200 ppm sulfur of all diesel produced in the 30 percent diesel penetration case, as well as desulfurization of gasoline to 100 ppm sulfur (Case 6).

The RIM indicates that desulfurization of all gasoline to 100 ppm sulfur will cost about 3.0 cents per gallon and requires a refining industry investment in new facilities of about \$2.7 billion. Refinery energy consumption for this case increases to 8.4 percent of domestic refinery output, 1.1 percent more than consumption for Case 4.

The addition of diesel desulfurization to 200 ppm sulfur adds about 4.5 cents per gallon to the cost of diesel fuel and increases energy consumption by 0.4 percent of total domestic refined products over Case 5 consumption. The incremental investment for diesel desulfurization is \$4.8 billion.

The cost estimates for both cases assume that new hydrodesulfurization (HDS) facilities will be required. Thus, the costs may be reduced to the extent that existing HDS facilities are operable by 1995 and are technologically adequate for meeting the severe requirements. The industry model will facilitate the future examination of these parameters and will permit the analysis of numerous variations from the cases presented in this report.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview and Scope

The interactions of the U.S. transportation system and the oil refining industry are extensive. Nearly half of U.S. refinery output by volume is motor gasoline, and substantial quantities of automotive diesel fuel, jet fuel, and bunker fuel are also produced. Virtually all of the energy consumed in U.S. transportation is currently derived from petroleum products. A few exceptions exist, such as electric transit systems, and some potential exists for replacement of petroleum-based fuels with alcohols or other substances that may be derived from nonpetroleum sources. However, for the next 10 to 20 years, petroleum fuels for transportation are unlikely to be extensively displaced by nonpetroleum alternatives. Thus, the petroleum refining industry is expected to continue to play a critical role in supplying the basic energy requirements of the U.S. transportation system.

Concern for environmental quality and energy conservation in recent years has focused on the automobile as a major source of air pollutants and as an inefficient fuel user. A number of changes in the automobile intended to lessen its detrimental effects on the environment and to increase its energy-efficiency are in various stages of implementation. Some changes alleviate one problem only at the expense of exacerbating the other; one example is the requirement for unleaded gasoline to reduce ambient lead concentrations, which increases the amount of crude oil required to produce a gallon of gasoline. Other potential changes in the automobile or in the required quality of automotive fuel could have equally profound effects on the oil refining industry. Two such changes addressed in this study are increased use of automotive diesel fuel and reduction of the allowable sulfur content of automotive fuels.

To provide a sound basis for assessing the effects on the oil refining industry of such changes, the objectives of this project are twofold.

- (1) Develop a mathematical modeling system of the U.S. petroleum refining industry, consisting of:
 - (a) A detailed refinery model
 - (b) A refining industry model.
- (2) Use the models to analyze the impact on the refining industry of the following hypothetical changes in the fuel requirements for the 1995 automotive fleet:

- (a) Two levels of displacement of gasoline by diesel fuel: 15 and 30 percent of automotive fleet fuel requirements
- (b) Reduction of the sulfur content of gasoline and diesel fuel to 100 ppm and 200 ppm by weight, respectively, in the context of a 30 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market.

2.2 General Approach

The steps required in the case study method used in this work are summarized below. These topics are discussed in greater depth in the appropriate sections of the report.

- Define the specific hypothetical issues to be studied (i.e., increased diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market and desulfurization of automotive fuels). These definitions provide a basis for defining specific cases to be studied and indicate the types of information required. They also provide guidelines for making a number of decisions related to the type of model required, as discussed in the next step.
- Select a type of model that can adequately simulate the system under study, and construct the model. In this case, the petroleum refining industry was judged to be adequately simulated by LP techniques. This implies that the important characteristics of the U.S. petroleum refining industry may be mathematically described by linear equations. As constructed for this study, the RIM represents the domestic refining industry aggregated geographically by PAD districts.
- Validation of the RIM is the next logical step. This was performed by operating the model with data on historical industry capacity and product demands to match refinery output and product imports.
- The validated RIM is then modified with case-specific technological options and hypothetical product requirements and exercised to determine optimal industry operations.
- Finally, the case study results are interpreted by applying knowledge of industry practice, economics, and technology. An important aspect of this interpretation is the identification of possible consequences, both economic and noneconomic, for each type of refinery.

3 MODEL DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Refinery Model

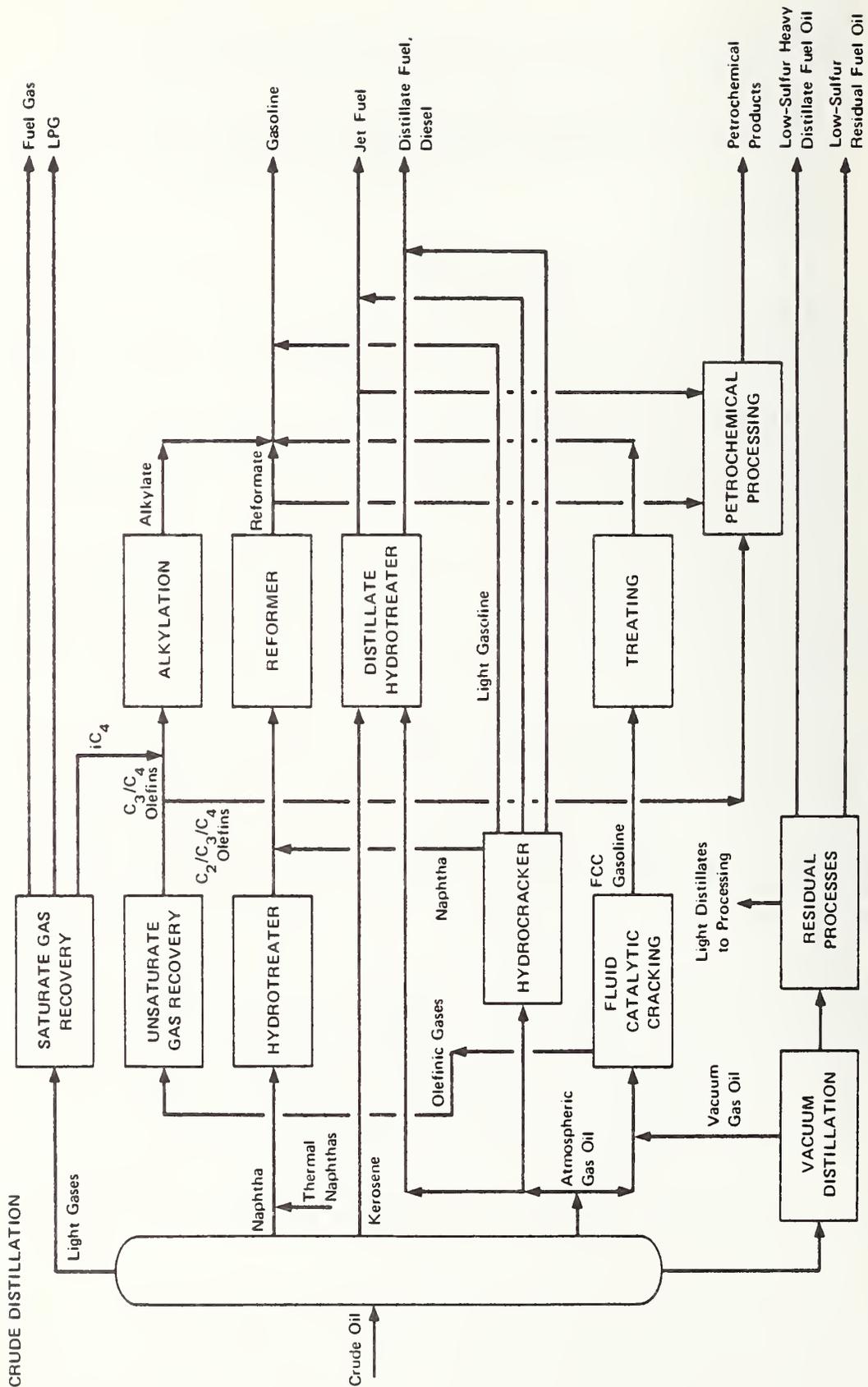
3.1.1 Petroleum Refining Overview

The key element in the petroleum refining industry is, of course, the refinery. The term refinery is used generically to describe any process plant that converts crude oil and other hydrocarbon feedstocks into the various petroleum products. Ideally, these products should be produced in the volumes and qualities required by the market, but the indigenous fractions of crude oil do not, in general, match either the quantities or qualities of the products in demand. Thus, the combination of process units called a refinery is required.

Over the years the petroleum refining industry has evolved the process technology to produce marketable volumes of products meeting various specifications from crude oils of varying quality. Although no two refineries in the United States are identical, there is considerable uniformity in the types of refining processes used.

As shown in the flow chart of a typical refinery depicted in Figure 3.1.1-1, catalytic reforming is the major process used to increase the octane number of low-octane naphthas. Catalytic cracking is the major process used to convert heavy distillate oils to gasoline. The light olefins--propylene and butylene--that are by-products of catalytic cracking are generally reacted with isobutane in a process called alkylation to produce a high-quality gasoline blend stock. Hydrocracking, a process commercialized in the 1960s, is used in many refineries to supplement catalytic cracking in the production of additional gasoline and jet fuel.

Residual oil processing in U.S. refineries has been directed primarily at converting much of this residual fraction to lighter, more valuable products. Thermal cracking processes ranging in severity from visbreaking to coking are the major processes in general refinery use for residual reduction, although solvent deasphalting is used in some cases. As the prices of low-sulfur residual fuel oil have moved closer to prices of distillates and gasoline, considerable interest has developed in residual HDS technology, and the first installations that use this type of process have recently started operating. In refineries that process high-sulfur (sour) crudes, hydroprocessing is extensively applied for sulfur removal from both naphtha and distillate streams.



SOURCE: R. M. DeVierman, Presentation at FEA-NPRA Conference, September 1974.

FIGURE 3.1.1-1 TYPICAL REFINERY PROCESS FLOW

3.1.2 Description of Refinery Model

This subsection briefly describes the LP refinery model used to develop the refinery sectors of the RIM. A more detailed description of the refinery model is included as Appendix A to allow interested readers to judge the level of detail considered in this work.

The LP refinery model used in this study is a generalized model that may be constrained and calibrated to simulate a specific existing refinery or used to simulate typical refineries in assessments of refining industry economics. A block flow diagram of the model is shown in Figure 3.1.2-1. The model is comprehensive in process coverage, including virtually all modern commercial petroleum refining processes, and in coverage of specifications for blending fuel products. It is capable of handling multiple crude oils and other hydrocarbon feedstocks. In addition, the model includes the process options for the production of basic olefin and aromatic petrochemicals. The investment, operating cost, product blending quality, and yield factors are modeled in sufficient detail to permit budgeting and scheduling of existing refinery operations, planning of new facilities, and determination of feedstock values and product pricing.

In specific mathematical terms, the model consists of a number of simultaneous linear equations and inequalities in the form of a matrix. The specific size of the matrix may vary with the problem being assessed and is thus influenced by such factors as the number of crude oils under study, the number of process options allowed, and the number of products or grades of products under study. The version used for the major part of this work covers four crude oils and a typical set of products; it requires 476 equations with 1,169 variables.

The specific processes included in the model are considered to be representative of the types most prevalent in the industry. Each process is represented in the LP model as an entity defined in terms of an investment, utility requirements, catalyst cost, feedstock requirements, yield streams as generally produced in the industry, and the blending qualities of each of these streams that pertain to the appropriate product options. If the operating severity of a process may vary in practice, the model has multiple sets of yields, utility, and feedstock requirements corresponding to the various severity levels. Each severity implies a set of process variables--temperature, pressure, space velocity, recycle ratio, and the like--that is not explicitly stated in the refinery model.

The refinery processes in which variation in operating severity is most critical are catalytic reforming and fluidized catalytic cracking (FCC). Multiple severity options are included in the proposed refinery for both of these processes. The catalytic reformer has five severities, ranging from 91 to 103 research octane number (RON). FCC conversion*

*In general practice, FCC conversion means the volume percent of feedstock cracked to 430°F and lighter material.

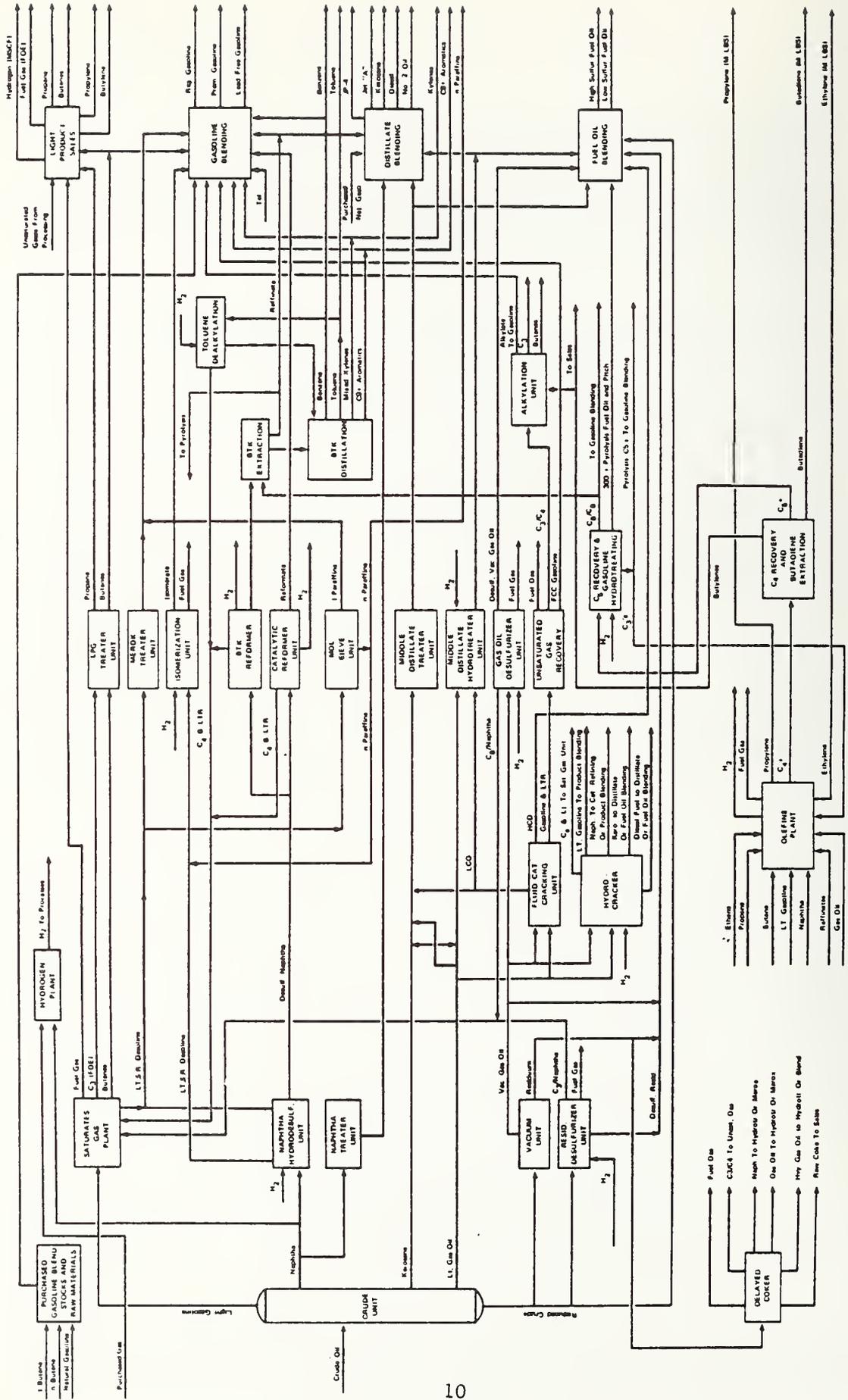


FIGURE 3.1.2-1 REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL LP MODEL

varies from 60 to 90 percent. In addition, the hydrocracking process has options for maximum gasoline, turbofuel, and diesel operations.

3.2 Refining Industry Model

3.2.1 The Oil Refining Industry--Overview

On 1 January 1979, the U.S. oil refining industry consisted of 289 operating refineries of various sizes distributed unevenly throughout the country. Table 3.2.1-1 shows that the largest number of refineries and the greatest share of capacity are situated in PAD District III, which includes the Gulf Coast states. A significant portion of the PAD III refinery output is transported to East Coast markets by coastal tankers and product pipelines.

Table 3.2.1-1

REFINING INDUSTRY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

<u>Region</u>	<u>PAD District</u>	<u>Number of Refineries*</u>		<u>Capacity (10³ b/d)</u>		<u>Percent of U.S. Capacity</u>	
		<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>
East Coast	I	28	28	1,678	1,732	11	11.2
Midwest	II	68	69	4,030	4,145	28	26.1
Gulf Coast	III	83	96	6,132	6,837	41	43.1
Rocky Mountain	IV	29	29	547	546	4	3.4
West Coast	V	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>2,432</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Total		259	273	14,819	15,862	100	100.0
Average				57.2	58.1		

* Reported as operating.

Source: Bureau of Mines, Petroleum Refineries, U.S. Department of the Interior (1 January 1974, and 1 January 1977).

The distribution of refineries by size is also a significant parameter in a study of the industry. Significant economies of scale are realized in petroleum refining, and the larger plants are generally more flexible in adjusting to changes in the feedstock qualities and product demand. On the other hand, some of the small refiners efficiently serve market

areas outside of the economic marketing areas of the large refiners. As shown in Table 3.2.1-2, the 42 percent of U.S. refineries with capacities less than 20,000 b/d produce 5 percent of U.S. petroleum products. On the other hand, about 60 percent of U.S. refining capacity exists in plants with capacities greater than 100,000 b/d, though such size plants account for only 18 percent of U.S. refineries.

Table 3.2.1-2

REFINING INDUSTRY PLANT SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Class (10 ³ b/d)	Number of Plants*		Percent of Plants		Capacity (10 ³ b/d)		Percent of Capacity	
	1974	1977	1974	1977	1974	1977	1974	1977
0-20	109	112	42	42	805	860	5	5
20-50	65	62	25	23	2,249	2,113	15	13
50-100	40	45	15	17	3,002	3,269	21	19
100-200	30	31	12	11	4,149	4,352	28	26
200+	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4,614</u>	<u>6,156</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	259	269	100	100	14,819	16,750	100	100

*Refineries operating on 1 January of given year.

Source: "Annual Refining Surveys," Oil and Gas Journal (1 April 1974 and 28 March 1977)

Comparison of the 1974 and 1977 data in this table indicates that the number of refineries in each size class has changed little. However, the continuing trend to larger refineries is evident; about 80 percent of the 2 million b/d increase in capacity has come from refineries in the 200,000 b/d class. This suggests that refiners are generally expanding by adding capacity at existing sites rather than by building new refineries in other areas.

A third characteristic that has a significant impact on the flexibility of the industry in adjusting to changes in product mix or product quality is the application of "downstream" processes. As shown in Table 3.2.1-3, the major processes downstream of the primary crude distillation are the vacuum distillation of the residual stream from the primary crude unit, FCC, catalytic reforming, and the various applications of hydro-processing. Because several of these processes are used in sequence, the percentages do not add up to 100 percent.

Table 3.2.1-3

REFINING INDUSTRY PROCESS APPLICATION

<u>Process</u>	<u>Process Capacity as Percent of Crude Oil Capacity</u>	
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>
Atmospheric distillation	100.0	100.0
Vacuum distillation	35.6	36.7
FCC	30.2	29.2
Catalytic reforming	22.4	21.7
Alkylation	5.6	5.2
Hydrocracking	5.7	5.4
Hydroprocessing	38.5	43.6
Coking	6.7	7.6
Lube production	1.4	1.4
Asphalt production	4.4	4.7

Source: "Annual Refining Surveys," Oil and Gas
Journal (1 April 1974 and 28 March 1977)

3.2.2 Refining Industry Model--Objectives, Scope, and Conceptual Design

The basic objective of the industry model is to assess the effects on the oil refining industry of potential changes in the automotive fleet. The model is intended to permit assessment of:

- The ability of the industry to produce fuel products in amounts or qualities different from those currently produced
- The capital and energy requirements for such changes
- Effects of such changes on various sectors of the industry by geographic and refinery size classification
- The effects of supplies of supplemental feedstocks such as natural gas liquids.

The model covers the entire U.S. refining industry and is aggregated by PAD district. (Product transportation modes include major product pipelines and marine transportation.) Aggregation by PAD districts was

selected for consistency with the data base developed by Bureau of Mines (BuMines)* on refinery yields and crude oil and product movements.

LP was selected for this modeling effort for several reasons. From a theoretical standpoint, most of the quantifiable characteristics of the petroleum refining industry may be adequately expressed as linear quantities. Product output, capacity limitations, and product distribution are essentially material balance equations, which are inherently linear. Investment, though it is nonlinear for a single refinery, tends to approach linearity when it is calculated for an industry of several hundred refineries. Refinery operating costs that are not investment-related are generally linear, insofar as small process units can be designed with the same utility and catalyst requirements per barrel of capacity as larger units.

LP modeling has a number of advantages.

- The structure of an LP model is relatively simple, compared with that of heuristic, dynamic, stochastic, or other types of models
- LP modeling is widely used in the oil refining industry, and thus the advantages and limitations of the model are generally known
- Elaborate LP systems have been developed, and these are accessible to the public through several computer service vendors. The Control Data Corporation Apex III system was used in this work. The availability of an existing system for performing the mathematical procedure obviates the need for a considerable amount of programming needed to use other modeling techniques.

This discussion is not intended to be a comprehensive comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of LP with those of other modeling techniques. Such a comprehensive comparison is beyond the scope of the project. More detailed discussions of mathematical modeling as applied to the oil refining industry may be found in numerous sources.¹⁻³

The objective function selected for optimization in the case studies is that of minimizing industry costs of products delivered to hypothetical bulk terminals in each of the PAD districts. This quantity was judged to be an acceptable indicator of the effects of a given change on the industry.

The generally good agreement of the RIM results with industry data shown in the validation work appears to support the use of cost minimization to reflect industry behavior. However, it may be of interest in further studies to examine other quantities for optimization. Energy used in refining and capital for new facilities are monitored in the model and could be selected for optimization.

* Now available from Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Structurally, the model comprises a refining submatrix (Table 3.2.2-1) and a distribution submatrix (Figure 3.2.2-1) for each PAD district. The refining submatrix is defined by equations that sum each product, feedstock, and resource used, and variables that represent each mode of refinery operation and the total of each product. As shown, the single-district refining industry matrix includes large and small refineries with sweet and sour crude operations, each of which has base conversion, * low conversion, and high conversion operating modes. In our analysis of PAD district III refineries, an intermediate size class was observed that differed in process configuration from the average configurations for small and large refineries. A medium capacity refinery mode was added to District III to account for this. Each of the refining modes in the model is derived from an optimal solution of the detailed Refinery Model described in Section 3.1. This approach assures that the yields and costs will accurately reflect the refinery process technology used.

New refining facilities that did not exist in 1974 are modeled as incremental refining modes. These incremental modes include the parameter of investment in addition to the operating cost parameters of the existing refinery modes. The existing incremental refinery modes are case-specific, as in the case of additional hydrotreating or hydrocracking for diesel fuel production and hydrotreating for gasoline and diesel desulfurization. Twenty-two types of refinery products are represented in the model, including aromatic chemicals.

The possible need for additional refining and pipeline capacity is allowed for in the aggregate total for a given facility in a given district, and the appropriate investment is included. The distribution submatrix in each district is defined by a second set of equations, one for each product and cost item. The variables in these equations are (1) the total production of a given product within the district; (2) the product volumes transferred in and out of the district; and (3) the consumption within the district. The submatrices for the various districts are linked by the transfer of the various products from one district to another. Two transportation modes--marine and pipeline--are available to all applicable product movements between the PAD districts and the foreign sector. Transfers that are physically improbable, such as marine transport from or to the Rocky Mountain district (PAD IV), have been excluded from the model.

The major user input data are the delivered product requirements in each PAD district, in thousands of barrels (42 gallons) per calendar day (b/cd). Output of the RIM consists of the Apex system listing of row and column values, plus a FORTRAN report providing tabular analyses of the optimal inter-PAD product movements, refining capacity utilization, utility and energy requirements, labor, operating costs, and investment.

* Conversion in the general sense used in the industry describes the "cracking" of heavy crude oil fractions to lighter stocks, as by FCC, hydrocracking, and coking.

Table 3.2.2-1

TYPICAL REFINERY MODES IN THE REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL FOR PAD DISTRICT II
REFINERY DATA INPUT

	20 CALHC*	20 CALLC	20 CASBA	20 CASHC	20 CASLC	20 CBLBA	20 CBLLC	20 CBLHC
Input								
Sweet crude	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00			
Sour crude						-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
California crude								
Alaskan crude								
Natural gasoline	-1.85	-1.85	-2.14	-2.14	-2.01	-1.85	-1.85	-1.85
Isobutane	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.39	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33
Normal butane	<u>-1.33</u>	<u>-1.33</u>	<u>-1.48</u>	<u>-1.48</u>	<u>-1.33</u>	<u>-1.33</u>	<u>-1.33</u>	<u>-1.33</u>
Total	-104.51	-104.51	-105.10	-105.10	-104.53	-104.51	-104.51	-104.50
Output								
C ₃ LPG	2.44	2.44	1.97	2.30	1.85	2.44	2.44	2.44
C ₄ LPG	0.54	0.54	0.49	0.59	0.46	0.54	0.44	0.54
Naphtha	0.88	0.88				1.08	0.88	0.88
Regular gasoline	20.78	19.45	19.31	14.91	13.01	25.39	21.56	27.07
Premium gasoline	16.07	16.07	12.20	4.97	4.34	16.07	16.07	16.07
Low-lead gasoline	9.01	7.20	8.37	14.91	13.01	11.04	7.20	13.24
Lead-free gasoline	13.31	9.54	7.27	14.91	13.01	9.54	9.54	12.40
JP-4 jet fuel	1.34	1.09	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.09
Jet A jet fuel	5.36	4.37	4.01	4.01	0.94	4.59	4.37	4.59
Diesel	7.75	18.75	11.00	10.00	23.96	6.32	15.51	5.69
No. 2 fuel oil	15.61	15.61	22.19	20.69	17.99	15.61	15.61	11.48
High-sulfur No. 6	1.78	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78
Low-sulfur No. 6	2.73	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78
Lube stocks	1.22	1.22				1.22	1.22	1.22
Asphalt and road oil	3.01	3.01	7.65	7.65	5.72	3.01	3.01	3.01
Coke (low-sulfur)	0.63	0.61						
Coke (high-sulfur)						0.94	0.87	0.94
Coke (California crude)								
Benzene						0.14	0.14	0.14
Toluene						0.10	0.10	0.10
Mixed xylenes						0.19	0.19	0.07
Miscellaneous products	<u>2.72</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1.40</u>
Total	105.18	106.66	104.88	104.80	104.08	105.43	106.12	105.93
Operating cost factors								
Purchased electric power	398.00	379.00	262.90	270.00	267.72	447.00	424.00	465.00
Total fuel required	5.86	5.62	4.70	4.88	4.62	5.85	5.85	6.09
Refinery energy consumption	6.59	6.33	5.20	5.39	5.12	6.69	6.64	6.97
Labor	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Operating costs	16.04	14.01	11.27	12.00	9.38	16.40	14.90	18.57

* Refinery nomenclature code is as follows:

20 PAD district II
CA Low-sulfur crude
CB High-sulfur crude
L Large refinery, >50,000 BPCD
S Small refinery, <50,000 BPCD
BA Base operating mode
LC Low conversion mode
HC High conversion mode.

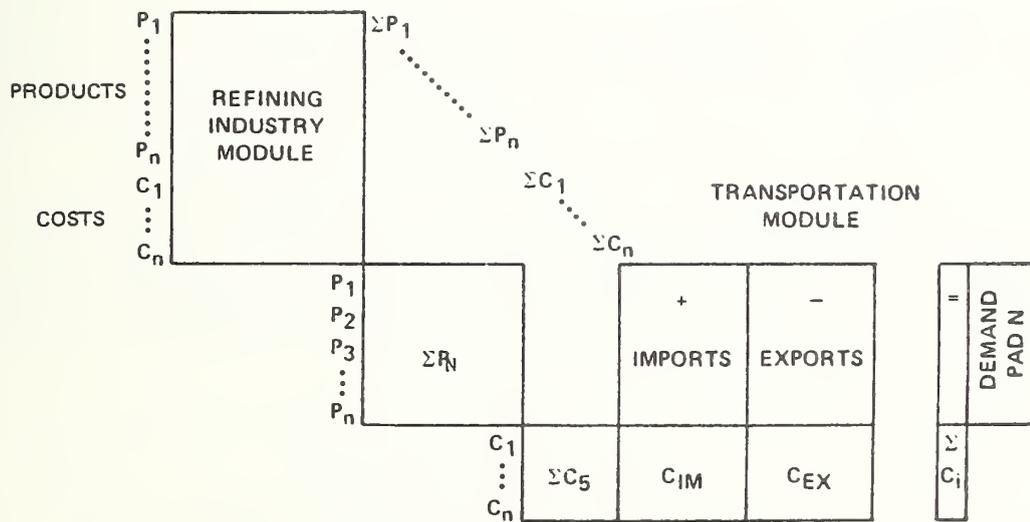


FIGURE 3.2.2-1 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL CONCEPTUAL MATRIX FOR ONE DISTRICT

A complete equation listing of the RIM is presented in Appendix B, along with the naming conventions used. An example of the procedure for operating the RIM is provided in the validation work described briefly in the following section and in greater detail in Appendix C.

3.2.3 Validation of Refining Industry Model (RIM) for 1974 Industry Operation

In principle, the procedure for validating the RIM is straightforward; it consists of matching the output of the constrained model with actual industry data for a given base period. The RIM is exercised with the product demands, refining capacities, and prices presented in Appendix C to obtain an optimal solution. This gives values by PAD district for crude oil and other feedstocks used, refinery output, inter-PAD district product transfers by pipeline or marine modes, and products exported or imported. The corresponding actual industry values are reported in Appendix D.

A comparison of the total U.S. refinery input and output of major products of the RIM with BuMines data is summarized in Table 3.2.3-1. In general, the RIM has a tendency to minimize imported products by processing additional crude oil. This tendency may be explained by the relative price structure of domestic crudes versus that of imported products. Domestic crude oil prices are, on the average, lower by several dollars per barrel than international crude prices. This difference is largely the result of the regulation of domestic prices and volume allocations by the federal government. The order of magnitude of the resulting crude oil price differentials has ranged from \$4 to \$5.50/b, as indicated in the following tabulation.

	Average Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost ⁴ (dollars per barrel)				
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Foreign	12.52	13.93	13.48	14.53	14.57
Domestic	<u>7.18</u>	<u>8.39</u>	<u>8.84</u>	<u>9.55</u>	<u>10.61</u>
Difference	5.34	5.54	4.64	4.98	3.96

The imported product prices used in this study reflect the higher foreign crude oil prices plus the product import fee of \$0.63/b. In addition, some of the product volumes reported in the import statistics come from U.S.-owned refineries in U.S. possessions in the Caribbean, such as the Amerada-Hess refinery on St. Croix. Because essentially all of the crude oil processed by these refineries is foreign, these refiners benefit from

Table 3.2.3-1

VALIDATION OF REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL--
 TOTAL U.S. REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT, 1974
 (Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BuMines</u>	<u>RIM-BuMines</u>	<u>Percent Difference From (BuMines base)</u>
Inputs				
Crude oil	12,530	12,133	397	+3.2
Natural gas liquids	<u>512</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>-234</u>	<u>-31.4</u>
Total input	13,042	12,879	163	1.3
Products				
Liquefied refinery gas	277	320	-43	-13.4
Naphtha	198	262	-64	-24.4
Gasoline (includes Avgas)	6,582	6,401	181	2.8
Naphtha-type jet fuel	181	195	-14	-7.2
Jet fuel (includes kerosene)	947	796	151	19.0
Distillate fuel oil	2,911	2,668	243	9.1
Residual fuel oil	1,063	1,070	-7	-0.6
Lubes and waxes	216	213	3	1.4
Asphalt and road oil	424	469	-45	-9.6
Petroleum coke (10 ³ b, FOE)	200	339	-139	-41
Imported products (net)				
Gasoline	0	201	-201	-100
Jet A/kerosene	0	138	-138	-100
Distillate fuel oil	51	278	-227	-82
Residual fuel oil	1,472	1,558	-86	-5.5

* Fuel oil equivalent barrels.

the DOE entitlements program.* This program allows these refiners to charge lower prices than other foreign refiners charge, which could explain why volumes of imports are larger than the optimal amount indicated by the RIM.

The RIM/BuMines refining input/output comparison by PAD district is shown in Appendix C. Note that the demand limits were set only for the major fuel products--gasoline, Jet-A, diesel, No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 6 fuel oil. The minor products are produced in proportion to the crude processed, at average 1974 yields.

Similar comparisons of RIM/BuMines data for inter-PAD transfers for gasoline, Jet-A, distillate fuels, and residual fuels are given in Appendix C. The RIM estimates of product movements from PAD III to PAD I and PAD II are generally in accordance with the reported statistics. A complete set of RIM output tables for the 1974 validation case is also included in Appendix C.

* The DOE entitlements program is a scheme of intercompany transfer payments designed to alleviate crude oil pricing inequities resulting from price ceilings previously imposed under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. A layman's explanation of these programs is presented in the DOE's "Monthly Energy Review" for January 1977.

4 CASE STUDIES

The application of the RIM to the quantitative evaluation of the effects on the refining industry of diesel penetration of the automotive fleet and reduction of the sulfur content of automotive fuels is described in this section. The general scenario (base case) used for the studies and the detailed analyses is described first.

4.1 Base 1995 Scenario

The development of a scenario for an industry as complex as the petroleum refining and distribution industry requires consideration of a large number of variables, which can be outlined as follows:

- (1) Product demand by product and region
- (2) Petroleum supply
 - Domestic crude--high- and low-sulfur
 - Alaskan crude
 - Foreign crude--high- and low-sulfur
 - California crude
- (3) Facilities
 - New domestic capacity compared with product imports
 - Modifications for diesel production, desulfurization
 - Transportation--pipeline, marine
 - Construction cost inflation
 - Site considerations for new capacity
- (4) Prices (domestic product prices are not required for cost minimizing objective)
 - Crude oil
 - Product imports
- (5) Federal, state, and local regulations
- (6) Technology for diesel production and sulfur removal.

4.1.1 Product Demand

The estimates used for the first of these factors--demand for major petroleum products by product and by region--are presented in Table 4.1.1-1. The gasoline and diesel demand forecasts were supplied by DOT/TSC.⁵ These projections were reasonably consistent with those developed by SRI in a recent study⁵ sponsored by EPRI for a high-conservation, low-demand growth case (see Appendix E). The projections for demand for fuel products other than gasoline and diesel fuel were, therefore, derived from the study for EPRI performed with the SRI National Energy Model. In brief, this model is a dynamic programming model that determines equilibrium prices for energy products needed to meet estimated energy demands for primary consumption such as vehicle miles traveled, space heating, and so on. The scope of the model covers the entire energy industry, from the primary energy resources through a network of conversion, refining, transportation, and transmission facilities.

A separate model is used to develop estimates of the primary energy demands over time by sector and region, and to determine price elasticities of demand. See the SRI report⁵ on the EPRI study for detailed descriptions of these models. The basic assumptions used for the energy forecasts and the SRI energy model demand projections for the low-demand case are presented in Appendix E for the transportation, industrial, residential/commercial, and electric power sectors.

4.1.2 Petroleum Supply

The RIM includes four types of crude oil:

- Low-sulfur, as typified by a South Louisiana crude
- High-sulfur, as typified by a West Texas sour crude
- California, a blend of Wilmington and West Texas sour
- Alaskan North Slope.

For the high- and low-sulfur crudes, the RIM does not distinguish between domestic and foreign sources. The implicit assumption is that refiners will selectively buy foreign crudes similar to the domestic crudes represented in the model.

The upper limits of crude availability in the RIM apply primarily to the low-sulfur crudes, as shown in Table 4.1.2-1. Alaskan crude is limited to the expected maximum of 2 million b/d. Total crude oil throughput is controlled by the refining capacity limits discussed in the following subsection.

Table 4.1.1-1

MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS* --DEMAND SCENARIO
(Millions of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	PAD District					Total United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1995 base case						
Gasoline	1.85	1.92	0.645	0.170	0.790	5.375
Avgas and military (est.)	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.020</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.020</u>	<u>0.085</u>
Total gasoline	1.87	1.94	0.665	0.175	0.810	5.460
Jet fuel (Jet A)	0.773	0.386	0.242	0.048	0.628	2.080
Kerosene fuel oil	<u>0.070</u>	<u>0.050</u>	<u>0.040</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>0.008</u>	<u>0.171</u>
Total kerosene-type fuel	0.843	0.436	0.282	0.051	0.636	2.251 [†]
Diesel, No. 1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diesel, No. 2	0.605	0.630	0.210	0.055	0.260	1.760
Distillate fuel	0.870	0.608	0.242	0.091	0.180	1.991
Residual fuel	0.784	0.131	0.131	0.044	0.217	1.307
1995--15 percent diesel penetration						
Gasoline	1.610	1.680	0.580	0.155	0.700	4.735
Diesel, No. 1	0.250	0.260	0.085	0.020	0.110	0.725
Diesel, No. 2	<u>0.605</u>	<u>0.630</u>	<u>0.210</u>	<u>0.055</u>	<u>0.260</u>	<u>1.760</u>
Total diesel	0.855	0.890	0.295	0.075	0.370	2.485
1995--30 percent diesel penetration						
Gasoline	1.370	1.420	0.495	0.130	0.595	4.010
Diesel, No. 1	0.500	0.520	0.170	0.045	0.215	1.450
Diesel, No. 2	<u>0.605</u>	<u>0.630</u>	<u>0.210</u>	<u>0.055</u>	<u>0.260</u>	<u>1.760</u>
Total diesel	1.105	1.150	0.380	0.100	0.475	3.210

* Demands for other coproducts were not fixed for this study.

[†] The RIM could not meet this demand if production of other middle distillates was held constant and imports were limited; therefore, requirements in the final cases were relaxed to 60 percent of values shown.

Table 4.1.2-1

PETROLEUM SUPPLY LIMITS IN REFINING INDUSTRY
MODEL CASE STUDIES

<u>PAD District</u>	Maxima (10 ³ b/cd)			
	<u>Low-Sulfur</u>	<u>High-Sulfur</u>	<u>California Blend</u>	<u>Alaskan</u>
I	690	NL*	--	--
II	1,920	NL	--	--
III	3,132	NL	--	NL
IV	240	NL	--	--
V	<u>680</u>	NL	NL	2,000
Total	6,662			

* NL means not explicitly limited.

4.1.3 Facilities

4.1.3.1 Refining. The value for the upper limit on domestic refining capacity is based on the 1977 level of about 16 million b/d. These limits are presented in Table 4.1.3.1-1. New capacity is allowed for large refineries at an average investment level of \$4,000 per daily barrel and for small refineries at \$6,000 per daily barrel. These expansion options have been added to the aggregate total for each district to allow flexibility in the selection of any of the available refining modes. The issue of additional domestic refining capacity may be of limited significance in this study, because the conservation demand scenario requires little expansion beyond current capacity if U.S.-owned Caribbean capacity is included.

4.1.3.2 Transportation. Transportation capacity limits and costs used in the study cases are presented in Table 4.1.3.2-1. Major product pipeline capacities are modeled with an option to expand at investment costs appropriate for the estimated sizes of required lines and distances. In making these estimates, it is assumed for this study that no major changes from the 1974 base pattern will occur.

Installation of new refining and pipeline capacity is allowed to occur at the optimal locations determined by the model. Marine transportation of products, where feasible, has unrestricted capacity.

Table 4.1.3.1-1

REFINING CAPACITY LIMITS, 1995 BASE CASE
(Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day*)

Limits	PAD District					United States Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Lower	1,337	2,425	4,226	410	1,912	10,310
Upper [†]	1,693	3,937	6,497	518	2,422	12,645
Model usage	1,647	3,801	4,226	469	1,912	12,055
1976 reported runs [‡]	1,590	3,610	5,733	443	2,078	13,453
1976 reported capacity [§]	1,466	4,172	5,827	561	2,588	15,561

* Crude oil throughput.

[†] Expansion allowed at investment cost of \$4,000 per daily barrel for large refineries, \$6,000 per daily barrel for small refineries.

[‡] Source: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (March 1977).

[§] Source: Federal Energy Administration, Trends in Refinery Capacity and Utilization (June 1976).

Table 4.1.3.2-1

TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY LIMITS AND COSTS

From PAD District	To PAD District									
	I		II		III		IV		V	
	10 ⁶ b/cd	\$/b								
Pipeline										
I	--		200	0.30	0		0		0	
II	80	0.27	--		100	0.99	10	0.58	0	
III	2,000	0.42	600	0.50	--		40	0.60	65	1.00
IV	0		30	0.38	15	0.60	--		60	0.60
V	0		0		0		0		--	
Marine (cost only)										
III		1.20		1.50						2.50

Sources: Limits based on pipeline movements for 1974, multiplied by 1.25, as reported in U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement (February 1975) Representative costs in \$/b derived from various issues of "Platt's Oil Price Service" daily

4.1.4 Prices of Crude Oil and Imported Products

For the current studies, the RIM is being operated on the assumption that the objective is to meet projected regional product demands at minimum total cost. Because crude oil transportation facilities are not currently included in the model, estimated crude oil transportation costs are included in the total cost of crude in each region. Imported products are assumed to come from a Caribbean supply source at prices FOB refinery plus shipping cost. These prices are summarized in Appendix C.

The set of price and cost parameters used in the 1974 case has produced a reasonable simulation of actual 1974 refining and product transportation patterns. Therefore, the study cases are defined in terms of constant 1974 dollars.

4.1.5 Federal, State, and Local Regulations

The RIM is currently structured to take into account regulations related to transportation fuels--fuel efficiency and vehicle sulfur emissions. Variations in regulations concerning the quality or use of residual fuels are beyond the scope of this study. However, the refinery model could readily be modified to develop additional refining options to conform with such regulations.

4.1.6 Technology for Diesel Production and Sulfur Removal from Gasoline and Diesel

The technology applied in this study for diesel production and desulfurization is commercially mature; however, the extension of the diesel desulfurization to very low levels has not been practiced commercially. The estimates of the costs of this operation are thus less certain than those for the other processes. The specific processes used for additional diesel production and for desulfurization (hydrocracking and HDS) are discussed in greater detail in later subsections.

4.2 Impact of Increased Diesel to Gasoline Production Ratio on the Refining Industry

4.2.1 Overview

The superior fuel efficiency of the diesel engine over the conventional spark-ignited gasoline engine has created widespread interest in diesel engines as a means of improving the fuel economy of the nation's automotive fleet. The possibility of significant penetration of the diesel into the automotive market raises questions of fuel supply and effects on the refining industry. This study addresses these impacts in terms of product mix, refining and transportation costs, energy consequences, and potential new investment required.

4.2.2 Summary and Conclusions

The effects of increased diesel-to-gasoline ratios have been studied over the range of 0.17/1 to 0.8/1. The major results are summarized in Table 4.2.2-1. Detailed model output is presented in Appendix C for Case 1. Summary output for Cases 2, 3, and 4 of the dieselization study are presented at the end of this section.

The major conclusions drawn from the output of the RIM runs for the study cases are as follows.

- Given the conservation-oriented scenario selected for this study, a significant increase in diesel fuel consumption when production of other middle distillate products is held constant will tend to produce a shortage of domestic output of middle distillates. Even at the 1995 base case (Case 2) ratio of 0.3/1 diesel to gasoline, imports of No. 2 fuel oil will reach the maximum allowed for this study. At 15 percent diesel penetration (Case 3, 0.5/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), No. 2 fuel imports remain at the maximum, and jet fuel imports of 174,000 b/cd are required. At the maximum diesel penetration of 30 percent (Case 4, 0.8/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), the maximum allowed import volumes of 400,000 b/cd each of No. 2 fuel oil and jet fuel are reached. The required volumes of diesel fuel are provided by increased hydrocracking, although options exist in the RIM for refining No. 2 fuel oils to diesel fuel by hydro-treating or the use of a cetane-improving additive.
- At the 0.3/1 ratio (Case 2), the model indicates that about half of existing hydrocracking capacity (907,000 b/d as of 1 January 1977⁷) would be shifted to diesel production from gasoline. Refining industry investment for Case 3 is \$90 million, compared with \$54 million for the 1995 base case (Case 2). Case 3 uses all of the existing hydrocracking capacity. At the Case 4 diesel penetration of 30 percent (0.8/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), the need for new hydrocracking capacity raises the required investment sharply to \$1.5 billion.
- Refinery energy consumption for Cases 2 and 3 decreases from the 1974 industry operation by about 0.06 percent and 0.14 percent, respectively. The Case 4 requirement for new hydrocracking capacity increases the refining energy consumption to 7.3 percent of domestic refinery output, or 1.13 percent more than the minimum for Case 3.
- The refining industry cost savings over Case 1 are greatest for Case 2, \$0.61/b of domestic production of gasoline plus diesel. The cost saving is less for Case 3, \$0.52/b of gasoline plus diesel. At 30 percent diesel penetration, the cost for Case 4 is \$0.05/b greater than the 1974 cost.

Table 4.2.2-1

SUMMARY OF RIM RESULTS FOR DIESELIZATION CASES

	<u>Case 1--1974</u>	<u>Case 2--1995</u>	<u>Case 3--1995</u>	<u>Case 4--1995</u>
Percent diesel penetration*	--	Base	15	30
Diesel production, 10 ³ b/cd (%) [†]	1,127(8.7)	1,767(14.2)	2,492(20.5)	3,211(27.0)
Gasoline production, 10 ³ b/cd	6,582(50.7)	5,460(43.8)	4,734(38.9)	4,010(33.8)
Diesel/gasoline ratio	0.17/1	0.32/1	0.53/1	0.80/1
Imported products, 10 ³ b/cd				
Jet A, 10 ³ b/cd			174	400 [‡]
No. 2 Fuel Oil, 10 ³ b/cd	51	400 [‡]	400 [‡]	400 [‡]
No. 6 Fuel Oil, 10 ³ b/cd	1,971	273	338	433
Domestic Crude runs, 10 ³ b/cd	13,042	12,539	12,284	12,083
Cost differentials, \$/b gasoline + diesel [§]	Base	-0.61	-0.52	+0.05
New investment, 10 ⁶ \$	--	54.4	98.8	1,479
Energy consumption, percent of domestic products (FOE basis)	6.31	6.25	6.17	7.30
Percent reduction from base	Base	-0.06	-0.14	+0.99

* Substitution of light diesel for motor gasoline, as forecast by DOT/TSC.

[†] Total production, thousands of barrels per calendar day, estimate for 1974 based on U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Fuel Oil Sales (1975). Values in parentheses are percent of domestic refinery output.

[‡] Maximum allowed in study cases.

[§] Computed from RIM objective function for total U.S. fuels refining industry; includes 20 percent before-tax simple return on new investment; constant 1974 dollar values for costs, including crude oil and imported products.

- Case 4 approaches the lower limit of gasoline production if naphtha is used only for gasoline blending, as it now is. This is a limit of the model. Under an option for alternative uses for naphtha (e.g., as a petrochemical feedstock or in turbine fuel), the industry could show a preference for running additional crude to reduce the imports of middle distillates and selling the excess naphtha at a potential premium price.
- The proportion of crude oil used for petroleum products other than the major fuel products is assumed to be the same in 1995 as it was in 1974. This assumption is not intended to be a prediction. The use of refining facilities specifically for production of petrochemicals and other nonfuel products could add significantly to the crude oil requirements indicated in the cases shown in this study.

4.2.3 Discussion and Analysis

The effect of increasing the diesel-to-gasoline ratios in U.S. refining and distribution industries depends on several critical factors:

- Demands for other refined coproducts
- The extent of the change
- Refining facilities and process technology available
- Crude oil availability
- Product import policy.

Diesel fuel is one of the several fuels called middle distillates that have distillation temperatures in the range of about 400 to 650°F. No. 2 heating oil has virtually the same boiling range as No. 2 diesel, and kerosene (No. 1 heating oil) and commercial jet fuel (Jet-A) are similar to No. 1 diesel fuel. In many instances, the products sold as fuel oils will also meet diesel specifications.

In the current demand pattern, these distillate products are, as the name implies, produced from crude oil primarily by the distillation process; hydrotreating is required only for the stocks derived from sour crudes. In general, the volume demands for these products are in balance with the corresponding yield fractions of the crude oil processed, as implied in the previous statement. However, the United States, with its emphasis on gasoline production, is an exception to the pure "straight-run" distillate content of these products. Some cracked distillate by-products of the FCC and coking processes are blended into No. 2 fuel oil. The cracked stocks tend to have a high content of aromatic components, which results in low cetane* quality, and they are therefore not suitable

* Cetane number is a measure of the quality of combustion in the diesel engine, analogous to the octane rating for gasoline.

stocks for diesel fuel unless hydrotreated. Hydrocracking, used primarily in the United States for gasoline production, may be operated at lower severity to produce excellent diesel or jet fuel blend stocks. The cost of this process is substantially greater than that of FCC.

The effect on cost of changing the diesel-to-gasoline ratio may be analyzed as a function of the extent of change. When demand figures for Jet A and No. 2 heating oil are "protected" (i.e., held constant), the first increment of additional diesel fuel is the volume of distillate oil in the crude that exceeds distillate demand. In the United States, this material is generally fed to the FCC unit for conversion to gasoline; it could be made available for diesel blending at the expense of reducing the production of gasoline. The next increment of diesel production is made by operating existing hydrocracking at reduced severity; again, the result is a reduction in gasoline production. This approach is carried further by adding new hydrocracking capacity to process vacuum gas oil (650-1000°F) feed currently being cracked in FCC units for gasoline production. The FCC units are also operated at low severity, and the distillate product is hydrotreated to improve cetane ratings.

The quantitative effects of these changes on an industry-wide basis for several diesel-to-gasoline ratios were studied with the RIM. Results were summarized in the preceding section. The RIM output for the diesel study cases is summarized in Table 4.2.3-1, and the RIM summary output for each of the dieselization cases is shown in Tables 4.2.3-2 through 4.2.3-10. Changing the proportions of gasoline and diesel fuel produced should have little effect on the distribution and marketing sectors through 1995 because both products are compatible with existing facilities.

Production of U.S. cars requiring premium gasoline (98-100 RON) virtually ceased in 1971.⁸ At the historical scrapping rate for cars of about 10 percent per year, virtually all of the pre-1971 models will no longer be in use by 1995. If production of higher compression-ratio engines is not resumed, the need for three gasoline grades will not exist in 1995. Thus, the retail system that now provides three grades of gasoline can be adapted to provide two grades of gasoline and one grade of diesel. Our projections assume that leaded gasoline will be phased out entirely by 1995.

4.2.4 Review of Prior Studies

Several other studies of possible changes in gasoline-to-distillate ratio have been published. All have used a refinery LP model to evaluate "typical" refinery cases for various levels of diesel penetration, but they have been based on different scenarios, which, predictably, yield different absolute values for the effects of diesel penetration on the refining industry. For comparison with this study, it is particularly significant to note that these studies do not explicitly quantify the effects of the substantial regional differences in relative distillate product demands, crude oil qualities, and product imports.

Table 4.2.3-1
DIESELIZATION CASE DATA SUMMARY

	Case 1--1974 Validation Case	Case 2--1995 Base	Case 3--1955, 15 Percent Diesel Penetration	Case 4--1995, 30 Percent Diesel Penetration
Refining industry cost* (10 ³ \$/d)	149,026	135,145	135,817	139,913
Total refinery input† (10 ³ b/cd)	13,042	12,539	12,284	12,083
Domestic refinery production, 10 ³ b/cd (vol%)*				
Gasoline	6,582 (50.7)	5,460 (43.8)	4,734 (38.9)	4,010 (33.8)
JP-4	181 (1.4)	165 (1.3)	166 (1.4)	171 (1.4)
Jet-A	947 (7.3)	1,350 (10.8)	1,176 (9.6)	950 (8.0)
Diesel	1,127 (8.7)	1,767 (14.2)	2,492 (20.5)	3,211 (27.0)
No. 2 fuel oil	1,784 (13.7)	1,591 (12.8)	1,591 (13.1)	1,591 (13.4)
No. 6 fuel oil	1,063 (8.2)	1,001 (8.0)	936 (7.7)	841 (7.1)
Other	<u>1,301 (10.0)</u>	<u>1,141 (9.1)</u>	<u>1,083 (8.9)</u>	<u>1,106 (9.3)</u>
Total production	12,985 (100.0)	12,475 (100.0)	12,179 (100.0)	11,280 (100.0)
Imported products				
Jet fuel (Jet A)	--	--	174	400
No. 2 fuel oil	51	400	400	400
No. 6 fuel oil	<u>1,471</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>433</u>
Total imports	1,522	674	512	1,233
Total domestic demand	14,507	13,149	13,090	13,113
Energy consumed by domestic refining (10 ³ b/cd, FOE)	820	780	751	867
Incremental investment (10 ⁶ \$, 1974)	--	54.4	90.8	1,479
Facilities for diesel (10 ³ b/cd)				
Existing hydrocracker conversion	--	486	811	856
New hydrocracking	--	--	--	325

* Includes feedstock costs, imported product costs, refinery operating costs, and capital recovery costs for new facilities (in 1974 dollars).

† Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

* Volume percentage values given in parentheses refer to total production output, including the contribution of natural gas liquids. These values are, therefore, not comparable to BuMines/Mineral Industry Surveys yields expressed as percentage of crude input.

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.2.3-2
 O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

	REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY					U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5				
P. A. D. DISTRICT									
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1376.2	2454.0	240.0	478.0	5238.2			5238.2
SOUR CRUDE	957.0	2425.0	1772.0	228.8		5382.7			5382.7
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	16.5	74.3	105.7	26.2	26.8	249.4			249.4
NORMAL BUTANE	9.9	52.6	42.7	3.5	26.3	135.0			135.0
ISOBUTANE	1.9	52.6	29.6	1.5	14.3	99.9			99.9
TOTAL INPUT	1675.3	3980.8	4403.9	506.0	1979.4	12539.3			12539.3
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	51.7	85.1	26.9	5.0	27.6	196.2			196.2
C4 LPG	14.3	15.9		.2	6.1	36.4			36.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	37.2		24.9	65.1			65.1
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
JP-4 JET FUEL	729.1	1922.8	1823.0	196.5	788.5	5460.0			5460.0
JET A JET FUEL	9.7	43.9	54.9	13.7	42.8	165.0	1.5		166.5
DIESEL	353.0	318.8	266.2	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	89.3	476.3	815.8	138.9	247.0	1767.3			1767.3
HI SULFUR NO. 6	183.0	620.9	731.8	48.9	6.4	1501.0	400.0		1991.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	81.0	107.9	118.3	15.0	184.2	506.4	130.6		637.0
LUBE STOCKS	69.6	107.9	118.3	15.0	184.2	495.0	142.0		637.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	40.8	29.6	84.5	1.1	19.6	175.6			175.6
COKE (LU SULFUR)	63.9	178.3	73.3	25.5	66.8	407.9			407.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	1.9		9.1	1.1	1.3	13.3			13.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE)	4.3	21.0	10.6	1.3		37.3			37.3
BENZENE	1.3	3.4	13.7		10.6	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.9	2.3	9.9		1.7	20.2			20.2
MIXED XYLENES	.7	4.7	25.6		4.2	32.7			32.7
MISC. PRODUCTS	12.9	52.8	22.3		3.7	34.6			34.6
TOTAL OUTPUT	1709.2	4012.7	4226.9	492.2	2604.0	12475.1	674.0		13149.1
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	102.0	100.8	96.7	98.5	101.2	99.5			104.9

Table 4.2.3-3

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	51.7	85.1	26.9	5.0	27.6	196.2			196.2
C4 LPG	14.3	15.9		.2	6.1	36.4			36.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	37.2		24.9	85.1			85.1
REGULAR GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	1870.0	1940.0	665.0	175.0	810.0	5460.0			5460.0
PREMIUM GASOLINE	42.8	31.5	30.0	6.8	49.5	166.5			166.5
JP-4 JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
JET A JET FUEL	605.0	630.0	210.0	62.3	260.0	1767.3			1767.3
DIESEL	870.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0			1991.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	392.0	65.3	45.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	40.8	29.6	84.5	1.1	19.6	175.6			175.6
LUBE STOCKS	63.9	178.3	73.3	25.5	66.8	407.9			407.9
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	1.9	9.1	9.1	1.1	1.3	13.3			13.3
COKE (LO SULFUR)	4.3	21.0	10.6	1.3		37.3			37.3
COKE (HI SULFUR)									
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	1.3	3.4	13.7	10.6	1.7	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.9	2.3	25.3	4.2	32.7	20.2			20.2
MIXED XYLENES	.7	4.7	25.6	3.7	34.6	34.6			34.6
MISC. PRODUCTS	12.9	52.8	22.3	2.4		90.4			90.4
TOTAL	4872.2	4015.8	1781.5	429.3	2050.3	13149.1			13149.1

D. U. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	6056.5	13906.1	16615.7	1443.6	9448.3	47464.2
FUEL REQD. (1000FOE8/D)	76.6	204.1	243.7	23.3	113.1	660.6
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOE8/D)	94.6	232.6	291.7	28.0	133.1	779.9
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	8235.0	19006.1	21130.0	2343.8	9560.0	67274.8
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	136.1	491.6	296.8	30.6	149.3	1174.5
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	4.5	30.2	3.7	4.1	54.4

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.2.3-5

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESELREFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY
P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1413.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	5953.0			5953.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	2425.0	1126.4	228.8		4427.1			4427.1
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE	13.4	75.1	106.6	26.2	26.8	248.0			248.0
NATURAL GASOLINE	8.0	53.2	37.0	3.8	24.7	126.6			126.6
NORMAL BUTANE	1.9	53.2	23.5	1.9	14.3	94.9			94.9
ISOBUTANE									
TOTAL INPUT	1360.3	4019.5	4425.4	500.6	1977.8	12283.6			12283.6
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	79.4	27.2	4.7	22.9	173.5			173.5
C4 LPG	9.8	7.9		.2	1.7	19.4			19.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	42.2		25.2	90.6			90.6
REGULAR GASOLINE							174.0		
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	546.9	1704.7	1628.4	194.0	661.0	4735.0			4735.0
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	8.3	44.4	57.4	13.7	42.8	166.5			166.5
JP-4 JET FUEL	231.0	262.0	271.0	30.0	382.0	1176.0			1176.0
JET A JET FUEL	139.6	744.7	1034.2	141.3	432.4	2492.2			2492.2
OIESEL	173.1	652.4	710.1	49.0	6.4	1591.0			1591.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	68.9	109.3	120.6	15.0	180.9	494.7	460.0		1991.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	109.3	120.6	15.0	139.2	441.6	142.3		637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	37.1	29.6	85.4	1.1	17.3	170.5	195.4		637.0
LUBE STOCKS	51.3	181.1	70.3	25.5	56.2	384.5			384.5
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	1.9	11.6	6.8	.9	1.1	15.5			15.5
COKE (LD SULFUR)	2.9	21.0		1.3		32.0			32.0
COKE (HI SULFUR)						10.6			10.6
COKE (CAL CRUDE)						1.7			1.7
BENZENE	.9	3.4	13.8		1.7	19.9			19.9
TOLUENE	.6	2.3	25.4		4.2	32.5			32.5
MIXED XYLENES	.5	4.7	27.6		3.7	36.5			36.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	53.3	30.0		2.4	96.1			96.1
TOTAL OUTPUT	1381.8	4030.6	4262.7	491.9	1991.7	12178.7	911.7		13060.3
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.6	100.3	96.8	96.2	170.7	99.1			106.6

Table 4.2.3-6

SECTION 8. 11
 D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESEL

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	39.3	79.4	27.2	4.7	22.9	173.5			173.5
C4 LPG	9.8	7.8		.2	1.7	19.4			19.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	42.2		25.2	90.6			90.6
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	1620.0	1680.0	580.0	155.0	700.0	4735.0			4735.0
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	42.8	31.5	36.0	6.8	49.5	166.5			166.5
JP-4 JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
JET A JET FUEL	855.0	890.0	295.0	82.2	370.0	2492.2			2492.2
DIESEL	870.0	668.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0			1991.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	85.4	1.1	17.3	170.5			170.5
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	181.1	70.3	25.5	56.2	384.5			384.5
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9		11.6	.9	1.1	15.5			15.5
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	21.0	6.8	1.3		32.0			32.0
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	.9	3.4	13.8		10.6	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.6	2.3	25.4		1.7	19.9			19.9
MIXED XYLENES	.5	4.7	27.6		4.2	32.5			32.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	53.3	30.0		3.7	26.5			26.5
TOTAL	4834.1	4005.4	1793.4	428.8	2028.5	13050.3			13090.3

Table 4.2.3-7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	4781.4	13996.9	16091.7	1420.7	9448.3	45739.1
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	59.8	192.8	236.5	22.9	103.3	615.5
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	75.5	234.5	283.7	27.6	130.2	751.4
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	6685.0	19190.2	21291.8	2343.8	9560.0	59070.7
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	93.8	364.6	269.5	36.6	79.6	844.1
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	26.0	30.5	3.7	16.6	90.8

Table 4.2.3-8

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

SECTION 4. 25

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY
P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	696.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	6450.0			6450.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1127.0	1724.1	228.8		3726.8			3726.8
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	58.2	124.1	22.7	26.8	245.1			245.1
NORMAL BUTANE	8.0	41.5	43.7	1.3	26.3	120.9			120.9
ISOBUTANE	1.9	41.5	36.8	2.1	14.3	96.7			96.7
TOTAL INPUT	1360.3	3188.1	5060.7	494.9	1979.4	12083.4			12083.4
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	63.8	32.2	5.0	24.2	164.5			164.5
C4 LPG	9.8	5.2		.2	1.7	16.8			16.8
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	49.9		24.9	97.9			97.9
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	546.9	1259.3	1478.8	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	8.3	34.3	71.9	13.7	42.8	171.0			171.0
JP-4 JET FUEL	71.4	148.7	317.9	30.0	382.0	950.0	460.0		1350.0
JET A JET FUEL	235.4	804.2	1505.7	164.3	499.0	3210.7			3210.7
DIESEL	237.0	509.4	793.6	44.5	6.4	1591.0	460.0		1991.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	68.9	78.5	162.8	15.0	184.2	509.5			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	57.9	65.0	15.0	136.0	331.4			637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	24.6	102.2	1.1	19.6	189.6			189.6
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	120.6	114.3	25.5	64.8	374.4			374.4
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	7.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	21.0			21.0
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	9.8	10.3	1.3		24.4			24.4
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					10.6	10.6			10.6
BENZENE	.9	1.6	13.9		1.7	18.1			16.1
TOLUENE	.6	1.1	25.5		4.2	31.4			31.4
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.2	28.8		3.7	35.2			35.2
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	42.5	63.4		2.4	118.7			118.7
TOTAL OUTPUT	1301.6	3197.9	4945.3	485.7	1969.5	11340.2	1233.1		13113.3
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.6	100.3	97.7	98.1	94.5	94.3			108.5

SECTION 8. 11

Table 4.2.3-9

D. U. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

	PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY							TOTAL
	P. A. D. DISTRICT							
	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP TOT	
C3 LPG	39.3	63.8	32.2	5.0	24.2	164.5	164.5	
C4 LPG	9.8	5.2		.2	1.7	16.8	16.8	
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	49.4		24.9	97.9	97.9	
REGULAR GASOLINE								
PREMIUM GASOLINE								
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	1370.0	1420.0	495.0	130.0	585.0	4010.0	4010.0	
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	42.8	31.5	36.0	11.3	49.5	171.0	171.0	
JP-4 JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0	1350.0	
JET A JET FUEL	1105.0	1150.0	380.0	100.7	475.0	3210.7	3210.7	
DIESEL								
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	876.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0	1991.0	
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0	637.0	
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0	637.0	
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	24.6	162.2	1.1	19.6	189.6	189.6	
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	120.6	114.3	25.5	66.8	378.6	378.6	
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	7.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	21.0	21.0	
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	9.8	10.3	1.3	1.3	24.4	24.4	
COKE (CAL CRUDE)								
BENZENE	.9	1.6	13.9		10.6	10.6	10.6	
TOLUENE	.6	1.1	25.5		1.7	18.1	16.1	
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.2	28.8		4.2	31.4	31.4	
MISC. PRODUCTS	16.4	42.5	63.4		3.7	35.2	35.2	
TOTAL	4834.1	3907.0	1962.5	427.2	2142.5	13113.3	13113.3	

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	4781.4	12825.9	24725.5	1485.0	12940.4	56758.1
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	59.8	152.7	252.1	23.2	106.2	594.0
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	68.9	197.3	396.4	26.0	178.7	867.2
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	6685.0	15270.9	24451.2	2343.8	9644.2	58395.0
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	93.8	262.2	331.5	25.4	75.5	788.4
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	199.1	847.1	3.7	416.8	1478.7

The studies reviewed in the following discussion are the major ones that were available to the author when this report was written. The omission of a study implies no value judgment about their quality or validity. Comparisons of cost and energy savings estimates for various studies are presented in Table 4.2.4-1.

A 1974 Exxon study⁹ for EPA indicates a maximum saving of about \$0.50/b of automotive fuel (diesel plus gasoline) at a 1/1 ratio of diesel to gasoline. This is compared with a base case of a 1/10 diesel-to-gasoline ratio. The corresponding process energy savings is about 2 percent of the total process energy consumption. This study was based on a new, 100,000 barrels per stream day (b/sd) refinery that would come on-stream between 1990 and 2000. Thus, much of the cost saving is attributable to the smaller investment required for a refinery specifically designed to produce the 1/1 ratio of diesel to gasoline. This differs from SRI's model, which recognizes no investment credit for idle facilities. Investment and operating costs are in 1973 dollars.

A 1976 study released by Bonner and Moore Associates, Inc.,¹⁰ also based on a refinery LP model, is somewhat more comprehensive in its coverage of multiple demand scenarios derived from an earlier SRI report.¹¹ The comparable diesel scenario from this study provides cases covering a range of diesel/gasoline ratios from 0.1/1 to 1.2/1. The consumer cost effects for these cases result from changes in costs of refining, marketing, and distribution. Distribution costs are based on the assumption that three grades of gasoline will continue to be marketed until 1990, so that additional facilities will be required for diesel marketing. This study indicates a maximum net saving of \$2.34/b (\$0.056/gallon) of gasoline plus diesel in 1990 dollars* at a gasoline/diesel ratio of about 0.7/1. The maximum refinery and distribution energy saving of about 1.1 percent below the baseline case occurs at the 1.2/1 ratio.

The approach of optimizing the vehicle-fuel-refinery (VFR) system was analyzed in a study by Wilson and Tierney of Texaco.¹² This study also used a single refinery LP model. A base case representing the U.S. refining industry in 1972 included process capacities typical of the industry configuration for that year. Parametric cases were developed in which only production of highway transportation fuels was allowed to vary, with other products held stable at base case volumes. These cases were:

- An all unleaded 91 RON gasoline case with base case diesel production
- A maximum diesel case
- Two maximum broadcut fuel (100-650°F) cases with base case diesel volume.

* Escalated from the 1975 base year at the various rates given in Reference 11.

Table 4.2.4-1

COMPARISON OF DIESELIZATION STUDIES

Study	Range of Diesel/Gasoline (D/G) Ratios Studied	Maximum Cost Saving (corresponding D/G volume ratio)		Maximum Refinery Energy Saving, Percent of Domestic Products (FOE)		Industry Incremental Investment at Maximum Energy Saving, 10 ⁶ 1974 \$		
		\$/b	D/G	Base	Saving		D/G	Total
SRI/DOT	0.17-0.80	0.61	0.32	6.31	0.14	0.53	90.8	12.5
Kant et al. ⁹	0.11-2.7	0.52	1.0	9.1	1.9	0.76	*	16.1
Bonner and Moore ¹⁰	0.11-1.20	2.34 (1.57) [†]	0.69	8.1	1.1	1.2	720	102.7
Shearer and Wagner ¹³	0.09-0.69	None [‡]		15.4	1.4	0.46	*	41.0

* Single refinery effect, not extrapolated to U.S. industry.

† Deflated to 1974 costs at 3 percent per year.

‡ This study¹³ indicated cost increases for D/G ratios higher than the base case.

For the maximum diesel case, the diesel/gasoline ratio was about 0.36/1, compared with 0.18/1 in the base case. The refinery fuel requirement decreased from 8.6 percent of crude in the base case to 7.2 percent in the maximum diesel case. Cost data were not presented. Only existing process unit capacities were considered, and it is not clear whether the option of hydrocracking for maximum distillate production was permitted.

A study by Shearer and Wagner¹³ of Amoco showed that raw material and variable operating costs increased for all cases of increased diesel/gasoline ratios. In this study, based on a single refinery model with Arabian light crude, the increase in feedstock cost more than offset the reduction in refinery fuel requirement. The base refinery configuration did not include hydrocracking and did not produce residual fuel oil.

As shown in Table 4.2.4-1, the cost and energy savings estimates developed in these studies vary considerably. The major difference between the SRI study and the others is that SRI applied an industry-wide model, whereas the others used single refinery models. In particular, the SRI model's flexibility in balancing regional product demands with imported products and interregional transfers leads to more moderate estimates of changes required in the domestic refinery sectors. The effect of this feature is particularly evident in SRI's lower estimates of energy savings for dieselization. The numerous other differences in scenarios also undoubtedly contribute to the differences in results of various studies. The major source of these variations is probably differences in the product mixes (see Table 4.2.4-2) used in the studies. The projected demand for jet fuel is especially critical because the major components of this product are also the major components of automotive diesel fuel.

Beyond this general discussion, a detailed quantitative reconciliation of the study results is probably not feasible. The differences among the studies may be considered useful as a measure of the range of uncertainty in quantifying effects of dieselization on the refinery industry. The maximum refinery energy saving found in any study is only about 2 percent,⁹ and that saving was calculated for a new refinery optimally designed to handle a product mix different from today's demand pattern. Existing U.S. refining capacity, supplemented by U.S.-owned Caribbean refineries, may be sufficient to obviate the need for any substantial amount of new U.S. refining capacity. Thus, the economics of new refineries are probably not a realistic reflection of the industry-wide impact of changes in the product mix.

4.2.5 Technology for Increasing Diesel Availability

As discussed in the preceding section, a number of steps may be taken in a refinery to increase diesel fuel production at the expense of reductions in output of other products. The effects of reductions in light gas oil feed to FCC units and reduced conversion severity of FCC units are implicitly accounted for in the low-conversion refinery modes in the RIM.

Table 4.2.4-2

PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION

	<u>SRI^{11*}</u>	<u>Kant et al.^{11†}</u>	<u>Bonner and Moore^{10‡}</u>	<u>Steerer and Wagner^{13§}</u>
Domestic products (volume percent of refinery output)				
Liquid propane gas	**	3.2	**	
Gasoline	43.8	57.0	33.03	40.1
Jet fuel	12.1	9.2	18.42	9.8
Diesel	14.2	5.6	8.92	18.3
Heating oil	12.8	17.9	14.28	16.9
Residual	8.0	7.2	12.69	††
Other	<u>9.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12.66</u>	<u>14.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
Imported products (volume percent of corresponding refinery product)				
Jet fuel	0.0	--	--	--
Heating oil	25.0	--	--	--
Residual	27.3	--	54.4	--
All products (volume percent of total domestic demand)				
Domestic	94.9	--	93.5	--
Imported	<u>5.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>--</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Case 2, 1995 base domestic refinery output.

† Low fuel oil case.

Baseline scenario for 1995.

§ Case of maximum energy savings.

** LPG included in "Other" product category.

†† Produced coke instead of residual fuel oil.

The following discussion describes explicit incremental options in the RIM for increased diesel production.

Any significant increase in the proportion of diesel fuel produced is likely to require the use of refinery streams that are deficient in cetane quality. Cetane quality improves as the aliphatics content of the blend stocks increases and the aromatics content decreases. Therefore, increasing the hydrogen content of the stock (e.g., by hydrotreating or hydrocracking) improves cetane quality. Additives such as amyl or hexyl nitrates also increase cetane quality.

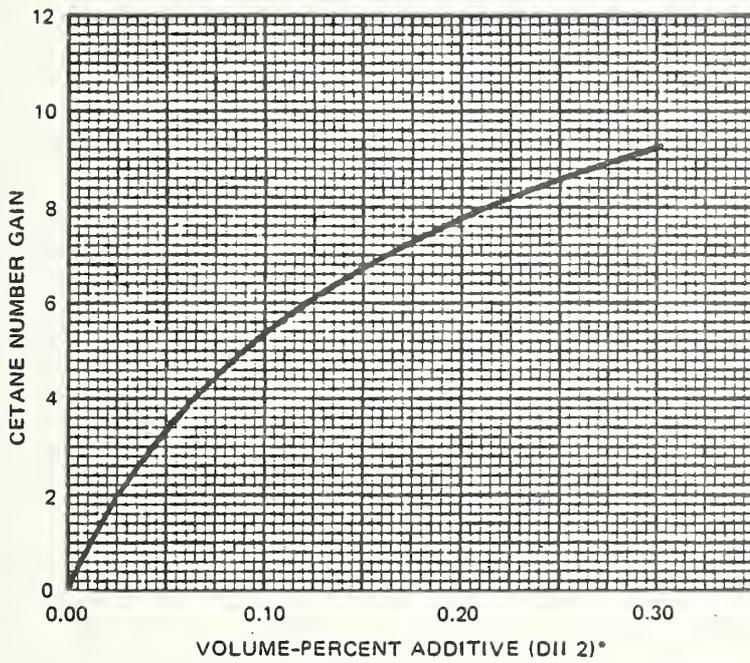
4.2.5.1 Additives for Cetane Improvement. Amyl and hexyl nitrates produce cetane number improvement, as shown in Figure 4.2.5.1-1. The cost of a four-point cetane index improvement resulting from additives is about 0.22 cents/gallon of diesel fuel, based on a recent price of 45 cents per pound in tank-car quantities.¹⁴ According to the response curve in Figure 4.2.5.1-1, this quality increase corresponds to an additive requirement of 0.06 volume-percent.

This level of cetane improvement was selected for inclusion in the RIM for the sake of consistency with the hydrotreating option described in the following section. If this option for incremental production of diesel fuel at the expense of No. 2 fuel oil were to be studied in depth, several levels of cetane improvement could be developed from the response curve and cost data.

However, a basic problem exists in assessing cetane improvement methods in evaluations of incremental diesel production. The volume of marginal cetane quality blend stocks that could be added to the national diesel pool by upgrading is not explicitly known. Production of FCC light cycle oil and light coker gas oil may be estimated from published capacity data for the two relevant cracking processes, but such estimates were not made for this study because the chosen scenarios indicated that No. 2 fuel oil would be in short supply.

Surveys of the qualities of No. 1 and No. 2 fuel oils produced in the United States are published annually by the DOE (formerly ERDA) Bartlesville Energy Research Center (BERC).¹⁵ The available quantities corresponding to the reported sample qualities are noted only by classes of volumes produced. It is thus only possible to estimate roughly the extent of cetane improvement required and the corresponding volume of incremental diesel fuel produced.

Note also that the average cetane values reported in the annual survey of diesel fuel quality by BERC¹⁶ exceed the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) minimum of 40 by 5-10 points. This study has not established whether the apparent excess cetane quality is the result of the need to meet specifications required for market competition, or is simply characteristic of the distillate stocks of the crude oils currently processed in U.S. refineries. Some indication supporting the latter



*Mixture of Primary Hexyl Nitrates

SOURCE: Ethyl Corporation, "Diesel Fuel Additives," Brochure PCD417872 (Undated)

FIGURE 4.2.5.1-1 CETANE IMPROVEMENT BY ADDITIVE

explanation is obtained by calculating the average cetane index of No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils from data reported in the annual BERC fuel oil survey. Using the ASTM D-613 correlation of cetane index versus API gravity and mid-boiling point (Figure 4.2.5.1-2), the sample averages are well above 40 cetane index. This suggests a general availability of excess cetane quality in the U.S. refining industry distillate pool at current levels of diesel production.

4.2.5.2 Hydrotreating for Cetane Improvement. The traditional commercial application of distillate hydrotreating has been in sulfur removal required to meet SO₂ emission regulations. In this application, some degree of aromatic ring saturation occurs, and this saturation improves the cetane quality of diesel blend stocks. In the refinery model, an allowance of a four-point cetane number improvement is provided for hydro-treated kerosene stocks and a two-point improvement is provided for light gas oils. More severe hydrotreating with catalysts designed for aromatic ring saturation could provide a considerably greater cetane improvement than the four point improvement allowed in the Refinery Model, but published data on this particular type of operation are scarce, probably because of the previously discussed traditional lack of incentive for applying such severe hydroprocessing. However, an analogy may be drawn to hydrotreating for jet fuel smoke point improvement, which is practiced to a limited extent in the refining industry.¹⁷ Using the increase in gravity (°API) as a measure of aromaticity reduction, several examples given in this reference show a 2-4°API increase between feed and product. Applying this to the D976 correlation presented in Figure 4.2.5.2-1 at a constant mid-boiling point of, say 440°F, 36°API, the calculated cetane index increases from 39 to 47 for a 4°API increase in gravity.

The economics of this process as represented in the RIM as an option for incremental diesel production were adopted from the distillate hydro-treating data in the Refinery Model, as summarized in Table 4.2.5.2-1. The problem of estimating the limits of potential application are the same as those discussed for the additive option.

4.2.5.3 Hydrocracking for Diesel. Of the three options developed for the production of incremental diesel fuel, only hydrocracking produces diesel fuel at the sacrifice of gasoline production. The rationale is that heavy gas oil feedstocks currently being cracked in FCC units for gasoline production may alternatively be charged to hydrocracking for production of high-quality diesel fuel. It should be noted that the FCC process may be operated at low cracking severity to produce a lower gasoline-to-cracked-distillate ratio. However, the cetane quality of the cracked distillate is poor, so this stock is usually blended into the No. 2 fuel oil pool. As mentioned previously, severe hydrotreating may be used to upgrade cracked distillates to diesel or even jet fuel quality, but this option has little commercial application with the traditional product mix. If extensive diesel penetration occurs, this approach will probably be explored by the refining industry.

CALCULATED CETANE INDEX

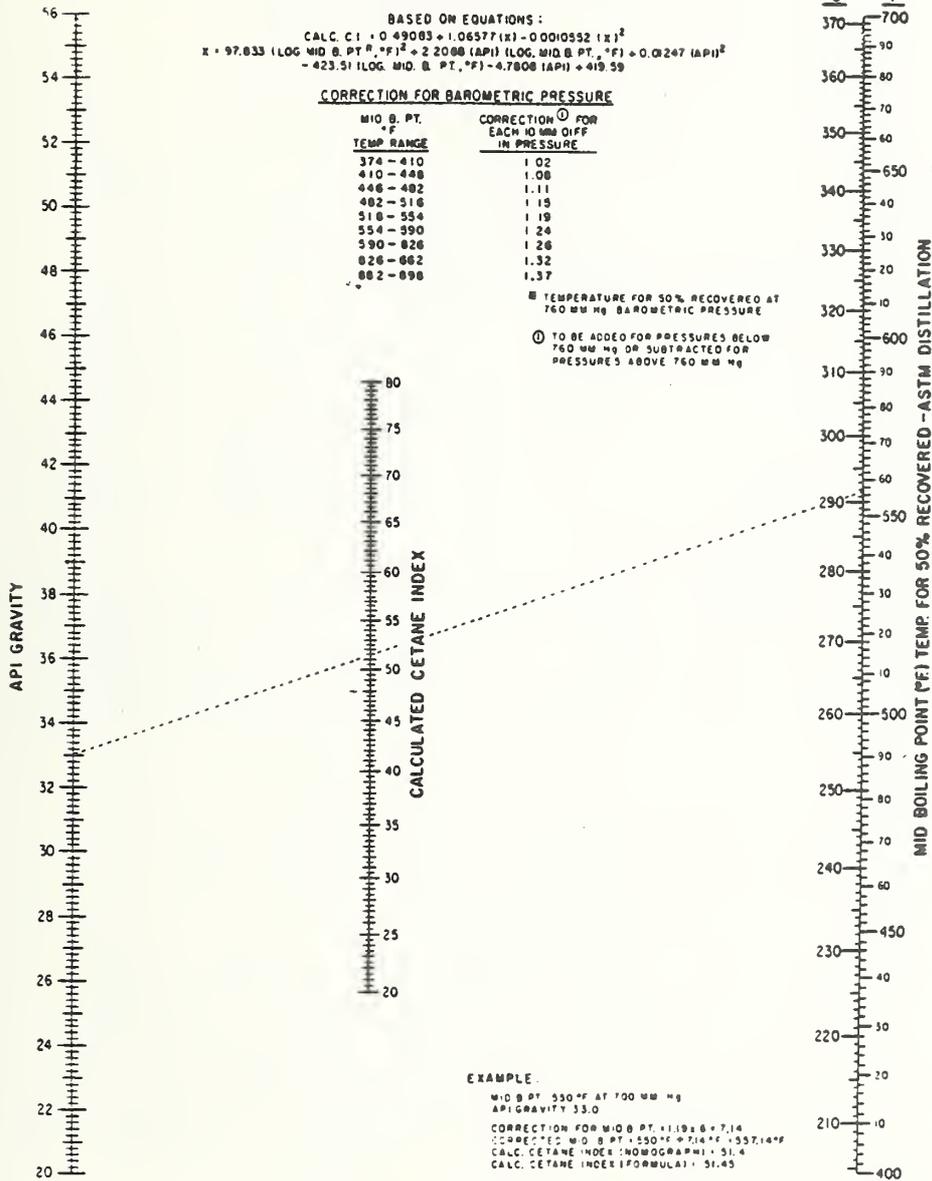
BASED ON EQUATIONS:
 $\begin{aligned}
 \text{CALC. C.I.} &= 0.49083 + 1.06577(X) - 0.0010552(X)^2 \\
 X &= 97.833 (\text{LOG MID. B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F})^2 + 2.2088 (\text{API}) (\text{LOG MID. B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F}) + 0.0247 (\text{API})^2 \\
 &\quad - 423.51 (\text{LOG MID. B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F}) - 4.7808 (\text{API}) + 419.59
 \end{aligned}$

CORRECTION FOR BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

MID. B. PT. °F	CORRECTION (1) FOR EACH 10 MM OFF IN PRESSURE
374 - 410	1.02
410 - 448	1.08
448 - 482	1.11
482 - 516	1.15
516 - 554	1.19
554 - 590	1.24
590 - 626	1.28
626 - 662	1.32
662 - 698	1.37

(1) TEMPERATURE FOR 50% RECOVERED AT 760 MM Hg BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

(2) TO BE ADDED FOR PRESSURES BELOW 760 MM Hg OR SUBTRACTED FOR PRESSURES ABOVE 760 MM Hg



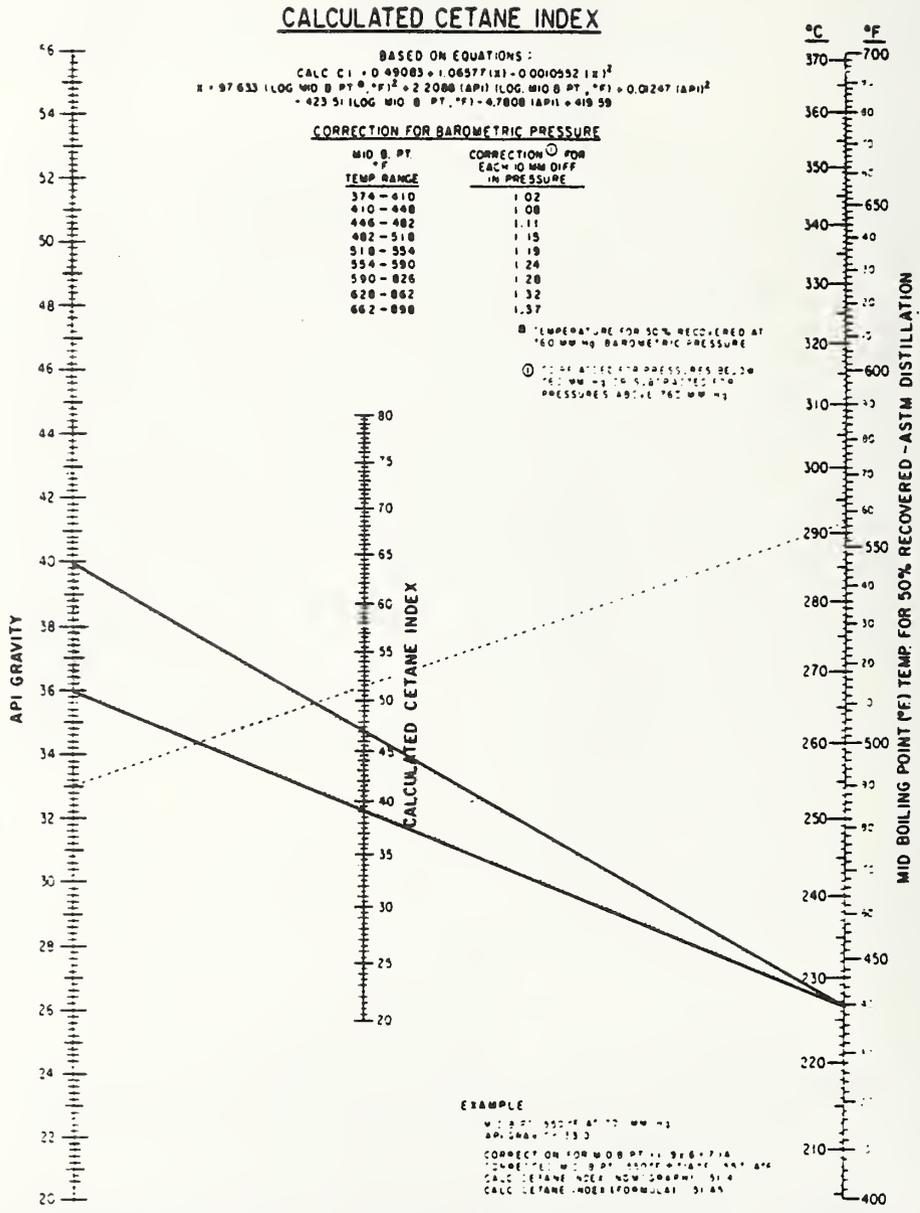
NOTE—The Calculated Cetane Index equation represents a useful tool for *estimating* cetane number. Due to inherent limitations in its application, Index values may not be a valid substitute for ASTM Cetane Numbers as determined in a test engine.

FIG. 1 Nomograph for Calculated Cetane Index (ECS-I Meter Basis—Method D 613).

By publication of this standard no position is taken with respect to the validity of any patent rights in connection therewith, and the American Society for Testing and Materials does not undertake to insure anyone utilizing the standard against liability for infringement of any Letters Patent nor assume any such liability.

SOURCE: 1974 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1), Part 23 (1974).

FIGURE 4.2.5.1-2 CALCULATED CETANE INDEX



NOTE—The Calculated Cetane Index equation represents a useful tool for *estimating* cetane number. Due to inherent limitations in its application, Index values may not be a valid substitute for ASTM Cetane Numbers as determined in a test engine.

FIG. 1—Nomograph for Calculated Cetane Index (ECS-I Meter Basis—Method D 613).

By publication of this standard no position is taken with respect to the validity of any patent rights in connection therewith, and the American Society for Testing and Materials does not undertake to insure anyone utilizing the standard against liability for infringement of any Letters Patent nor assume any such liability.

SOURCE: 1974 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Petroleum Products and Lubricants (I), Part 23 (1974).

FIGURE 4.2.5.2-1 CETANE INDEX IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HYDROTREATING

Table 4.2.5.2-1

ECONOMICS OF INCREMENTAL HYDROTREATING FOR UPGRADING
HEATING OIL STOCKS TO DIESEL QUALITY

Yields (barrels)	
No. 2 fuel	-1.0
Diesel	+1.0
Refinery fuel (FOE b)	-0.022
Electric power (kWh/b of incremental diesel)	0.008
Labor (No./10 ³ b/d)	0.50
Operating cost (\$/b diesel)	0.0125
Total energy (FOE b/b of diesel)	0.025
Investment (10 ³ \$/b/d)	0.510

Hydrocracking is a versatile, if relatively costly, process for converting heavy gas oils to lighter products ranging from diesel fuel to gasoline and even lighter fuels. Most of the hydrocracking capacity now installed is intended to operate in the maximum gasoline mode, but may be used to produce additional jet fuel or diesel, as the particular refiner's market requires.

To quantify the incremental effects of using hydrocracking to produce diesel at the expense of gasoline produced by FCC, the Refinery Model was run in (1) a high gasoline demand mode with limited hydrocracking capacity available, and (2) in a high diesel demand mode with unlimited hydrocracking capacity available. The differences in yields and costs between these two operations represent the incremental effects used in the RIM. Table 4.2.5.3-1 summarizes the two refinery model runs described. As shown in this table, the yield and cost differences are normalized on a quantity per barrel of gasoline reduction for inclusion in the RIM. The investment requirement for this operation is based on requirements for incremental capacity only; no credit is allowed for unused process capacity.

The units per barrel of gasoline values are the coefficients used in the RIM, as shown in Table 4.2.5.3-1, with the exception of gasoline. The 1.0 value for gasoline is based on a reduction weighted to reduce production of leaded premium and regular grades in greater proportion than low-lead and unleaded grades, as is consistent with existing trends.

A separate set of hydrocracking options is included in the RIM to represent the conversion of existing gasoline hydrocracking capacity to the maximum diesel mode. The upper limits of these options are set at 1.3 times the existing capacity to allow for the potential of higher

Table 4.2.5.3-1
 INCREMENTAL HYDROCRACKING FOR DIESEL PRODUCTION

	<u>High Gasoline</u>	<u>High Diesel</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Difference per Barrel of Gasoline</u>
Yields, volume percent of crude				
C ₃ LPG	0.83	0.83	--	--
C ₄ LPG	0.25	0.25	--	--
Naphtha	0.88	0.88	--	--
BTX	2.85	2.85	--	--
Gasoline	44.01	32.69	-11.32	-1.0
JP-4	1.80	1.80	--	--
Kerosene	1.40	1.40	--	--
Jet-A	4.70	4.70	--	--
Diesel	17.40	31.38	+13.98	+1.235
No. 2 fuel	12.00	12.00	--	--
No. 6 fuel	9.89	5.60	-4.29	-0.379
Lubes	2.00	2.00	--	--
Asphalt	1.40	1.40	--	--
Coke	0.29	0.29	--	--
Refinery fuel	5.67	6.38	0.89	0.0786 *
Utilities				
Electricity [(kWh × 10 ³)/d]	337.95	713.38	375.43	33.16
Operating cost (10 ³ \$/d)	3.78	3.36	-0.432	-0.0382
Labor (no. people/10 ³ b/d)				0.8
Energy consumption (FOE b/b gasoline)				0.520
				<u>Investment</u>
				<u>10⁶ 1973 \$</u>
Incremental facilities (10 ³ b/d)				
Vacuum still	37.5	40	2.5	0.22
Gas recovery	3.0	4.4	1.4	0.46
Gasoline reformer	16.0	18.5	2.5	1.6
Distillate merox	1.4	4.2	2.8	0.12
Hydrogen plant	--	0.88	0.88	7.04
Isomerization unit	0.25	1.23	0.98	0.43
Hydrocracking	0.90	19.5	18.6	16.6
Electrical distribution (MW)	12.66	29.7	17.02	1.6
Steam (10 ³ lb/hr)	141	164	23	0.23
Cooling water (gal/min)	24.0	35.8	11.8	<u>0.33</u>
				28.63

Notes: Correction for inflation: $\$28.6 \times 10^6 \times 1.54^\dagger = \43.0×10^6 .

Investment per barrel of gasoline reduction: $\$43.0/11.32 = \3.8×10^3 b/day.

* Included with No. 6 fuel reduction.

† Based on Nelson Inflation Index, published periodically in Oil and Gas Journal.

throughput at the lower severity required for diesel operation. A nominal investment of \$100/b/d is allowed for minor process modification. The yield and utility differentials used in this option are based on the values for the gasoline and diesel options in the refinery model.

4.3 Impact of Transportation Fuel Desulfurization on the Refining Industry

4.3.1 Overview

The primary impetus for further reduction of sulfur in gasoline is the finding that the catalytic converters applied to 1975 and later model cars for reduction of undesirable exhaust emissions convert sulfur to sulfuric acid and sulfate particles. Catalyst systems now used in the catalytic converters require an essentially lead-free gasoline. Coincidentally, the major refinery processes used to provide the octane quality previously provided by tetraethyl lead produce blend stocks with a very low sulfur content. This has resulted in current lead-free gasoline sulfur levels of about 300 ppm. Although other approaches to the automobile emission reduction problem could be used, this study analyzes only the effects of reducing the sulfur in gasoline to 100 ppm.

Further sulfur removal from distillate (diesel) fuels is related to concern for sulfur emissions because the diesel exhaust inherently contains low concentrations of hydrocarbons and CO without converters. Control of NO_x emissions is a complex issue that is excluded from this study.

4.3.2 Summary and Conclusions

For gasoline desulfurization, it is assumed for this study that all gasoline produced in 1995 will be lead-free, and that the predominant process used for gasoline desulfurization will be HDS of light straight-run stocks and FCC feedstock. These assumptions are supported by the studies cited in Section 4.3.3. The costs and investments in this study are based on the total cost of desulfurizing all gasoline produced to 100 parts per million by weight (wppm) sulfur and all the diesel production to 200 wppm sulfur, using presently known commercial catalytic HDS technology.

The base case for the desulfurization studies is Case 4, the 30 percent diesel penetration case. Table 4.3.2-1 summarizes the RIM results for Case 5. The reduction of the sulfur content of 4,010 b/cd of gasoline production to 100 wppm costs \$0.834/b, or about 2 cents/gallon of gasoline produced. The facilities investment required is about \$2 billion, and the energy increase in refining is indicated to be 1.1 percent above the base, or 7.3 percent of total domestic refinery output.

Table 4.3.2-1

FUELS DESULFURIZATION SUMMARY

	<u>Case 4</u>	<u>Case 5</u>	<u>Case 6</u>
Percent diesel penetration	30	30	30
Percent of gasoline desulfurized [*]	Base	100	100
Percent of diesel desulfurized [†]	Base	Base	100
Incremental cost, \$/b desulfurized product	Base	0.834 [‡]	1.01 [§]
Incremental cost, \$/b desulfurized product	--	Base	0.18
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$ ^{**}	Base	1,940	5,580
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$	--	Base	3,640
Energy consumption (FOE basis), percent of domestic production	7.3	8.4	8.8
Incremental	Base	1.1	1.5
Incremental	--	Base	0.4

* From Case 4 sulfur level (about 300 wppm) to an average of 100 wppm.

† From Case 4 sulfur level (600-1,700 wppm) to an average of 200 wppm.

‡ \$/b gasoline.

§ \$/b gasoline plus diesel.

** Investment based on constant 1974 dollars.

Reducing the sulfur content of the Case 4 production of 3,210 b/cd of diesel fuel to 200 wppm adds about \$0.18/b of gasoline plus diesel output. Applied to diesel only, the incremental cost above Case 5 is \$1.22/b, or about 3 cents/gallon of diesel. The increase in energy consumption for diesel desulfurization over Case 5 is 0.4 percent of total domestic refined products.

For both the gasoline and diesel desulfurization cases, the costs shown represent the maximum cost case, which assumes that all new facilities will be required by 1995. To the extent that existing facilities for desulfurization will be operable and technologically adequate by 1995, the costs presented may be higher than actual costs. Estimates of the potential for adapting existing facilities is beyond the scope of this study, as is estimation of the effects of potential new developments in technology.

4.3.3 Discussion and Analysis

Reduction of sulfur in leaded gasoline to current levels has long been practiced to minimize the unfavorable effect of sulfur on octane improvement by tetraethyl-lead.¹⁸ Lead-free gasoline has a higher concentration of very low-sulfur, high-octane components than leaded gasoline. The major gasoline components that are not already desulfurized for refinery process requirements are the light straight-run (C₅-175°F) stocks, coker gasoline, and FCC gasoline, an important component for improving octane rating and increasing volume. Because we expect only lead-free gasoline to be produced by 1995, this analysis of the major technological options for further sulfur reduction focuses on these blend stocks. Naphtha for catalytic reformer feed is currently desulfurized to a level of 1-2 wppm to protect the reformer catalyst.

FCC gasoline desulfurization does, however, present several technological options for consideration. These are summarized briefly here and discussed in detail in Section 4.3.5.

- (1) The full range of FCC gasoline may be desulfurized using existing commercial processes, with a potential loss of octane quality resulting from the concomitant saturation of olefins. The octane loss may be a minimal problem if the recently announced "Selective Ultrafining" process¹⁹ developed by Amoco proves to be commercially feasible.
- (2) The FCC feed may be desulfurized to provide low-sulfur gasoline and low-sulfur fuel oil blend stocks with the additional benefits of improved FCC yields and reduced FCC sulfur emissions.
- (3) As proposed in a recent study by Bonner and Moore, Inc.,²⁰ for BERCO, the FCC gasoline octane loss problem in HDS may be ameliorated by prior fractionation of the FCC gasoline into a light fraction containing most of the olefins and little sulfur and applying HDS to the heavier fraction containing more sulfur and less olefins.

The process economics selected for inclusion in the RIM for this study are based on a 1974 study by Pullman-Kellogg²¹ sponsored by EPA. This study concluded that FCC feed HDS plus light naphtha HDS were economically preferable to the alternatives mentioned.

Analyzing the possibility of reducing the sulfur content of diesel fuel from the current averages of 600-1,000 wppm to about 200 wppm presented a problem of data availability. Because specific data on this operation could not be developed within the time frame allowed for this phase of the study, the economics used in the RIM for this operation were assumed to be similar to those for vacuum gas oil desulfurization (VGO) for 95 percent desulfurization. This assumption may overstate the cost of HDS of diesel fuel to 200 wppm, but perhaps our cost estimates represent a maximum-cost case.

The availability of hydrogen for fuels HDS is another issue that requires further investigation. Our analyses of both gasoline and diesel sulfur removal assumed that the incremental HDS facilities would be supplied with hydrogen available from existing refinery sources, primarily the catalytic reformers. Because the actual situation may be characterized by reduced gasoline consumption, and thus perhaps by less gasoline reforming and greater HDS hydrogen requirements, the hydrogen balance requires further analysis.

The RIM output for the study cases is summarized in Table 4.3.3-1. Detailed results by PAD district are presented in Tables 4.3.3-2 through 4.3.3-7 for Cases 5 and 6.

4.3.4 Review of Previous Studies

The Bonner and Moore, Inc., study²⁰ provides a detailed analysis and critique of prior assessments of gasoline desulfurization costs. The comparison summary from Volume II of that study is presented in Table 4.3.4-1, with the SRI results added, adjusted to first-quarter 1976 dollars with the same factors indicated in the table for mid-1974. As shown in Table 4.3.4-1, the cost values derived from the RIM are at least within the range of the reported values that could be explained by the widely varying scenarios used in the different estimates. A detailed reconciliation of these figures with those of one or more of the other studies cited is beyond the scope of this study.

4.3.5 Gasoline Desulfurization Technologies

Two basic refining approaches can be used to achieve the required gasoline sulfur reductions. One is to desulfurize individual gasoline blending stocks. The other is to desulfurize feedstocks for process units such as the cat cracker that produce gasoline blending stocks. Specific operations belonging to these two different approaches are listed below. All of these operations are commercially feasible, and some are already practiced.

(1) Option 1: Desulfurize Gasoline Blending Stocks

- (a) Hydrotreat cat gasoline.
- (b) Hydrotreat straight-run gasoline.
- (c) Hydrotreat coker gasoline.
- (d) Hydrocrack coker gasoline.
- (e) Cat crack straight-run gasoline, coker gasoline, or cat gasoline.
- (f) Merox-extract sulfur compounds in gasoline.

Table 4.3.3-1

FUELS DESULFURIZATION CASE DATA

	Case 4 (1995)-- 30% Diesel Penetration	Case 5 (1995)-- Case 4 with Gasoline Desulfurization	Case 6 (1995)-- Gasoline and Diesel Desulfurization
Refining industry cost,* 10 ³ \$/dsy	139,913	143,157	147,185
Total refinery input, † 10 ³ b/cd	12,083	12,090	12,090
Domestic refinery production, 10 ³ b/cd (vol%)			
Gasoline	4,010 (33.8)	4,010 (33.9)	4,010 (33.9)
JP-4	171 (1.4)	172 (1.4)	172 (1.4)
Jet-A	950 (8.0)	950 (8.0)	950 (8.0)
Diesel	3,211 (27.0)	3,210 (27.2)	3,210 (27.2)
No. 2 fuel	1,591 (13.4)	1,591 (13.5)	1,591 (13.5)
No. 6 fuel	861 (7.1)	786 (6.6)	786 (6.6)
Other	1,106 (9.3)	1,100 (9.3)	1,100 (9.3)
Total production	11,880 (100.0)	11,819 (100.0)	11,819 (100.0)
Imported products			
Jet fuel (Jet A) ‡	400	400	400
No. 2 fuel ‡	400	400	400
No. 6 fuel	433	488	488
Total imports	1,233	1,288	1,288
Total domestic demand	13,113	13,107	13,107
Energy consumed by domestic refining, 10 ³ b/cd--FOE	867	990	1,035
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$, 1974	Base	1,941	5,581
Facilities for desulfurization, 10 ³ b/cd feed			
Light naphtha HDS	--	385	385
FCC feed HDS	--	3,031	3,031
Diesel HDS	--	--	1,670

* Includes feedstock costs, imported product costs, refinery operations costs, and capital recovery costs for new facilities (1974 dollars).

† Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

‡ Imports of Jet A and No. 2 as shown are at maximum value allowed.

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.3.3-2

D. O. F. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DISTIL, W/CASO, DESU F. ---CASE 5

	REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY					U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5				
P. A. O. DISTRICT									

INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	6460.0			6460.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1292.1	1531.4	228.8	1434.0	3699.3			3699.3
CALIF CRUDE						1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	61.7	118.5	22.7	26.8	243.0			243.0
NORMAL BUTANE	8.8	45.6	44.7	1.6	27.1	127.7			127.7
ISOBUTANE	5.8	22.5	46.0	3.3	18.2	125.7			125.7
TOTAL INPUT	1364.9	3371.9	4872.5	496.3	1984.1	12099.8			12099.8

OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1			166.1
C4 LPG	9.8	5.8		.2	1.7	17.4			17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0			94.0
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
JP-4 JET FUEL									
JET A JET FUEL							400.0		400.0
DIESEL									
NO. 2 FUEL OIL									
HI SULFUR NO. 6	546.9	1221.8	1516.3	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	8.3	36.4	70.6	13.7	42.8	171.8			171.8
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	93.2	137.5	307.3	30.0	382.3	950.0			950.0
COKE (HI SULFUR)	222.3	974.6	1347.8	166.3	499.0	3210.0			3210.0
COKE (LO SULFUR)	225.5	547.1	771.1	43.7	3.6	4591.0			4591.0
MISC. PRODUCTS	68.9	84.9	149.2	15.0	184.2	502.3			502.3
TOTAL OUTPUT	1379.1	3327.6	4650.9	484.9	1466.7	11119.2	1218.3		13107.5

OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.0	99.0	95.5	97.7	99.1	87.9			106.4

Table 4.3.3-3

SECTION 8. 11
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL, w/GASO. DESI F.--CASE 5

	PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY						U.S.	EXP TOT	TOTAL
	P. A. D. DISTRICT								
	1	2	3	4	5				
C3 LPG	39.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1		166.1	
C4 LPG	9.6	5.8		.2	1.7	17.4		17.4	
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0		94.0	
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	1370.0	1420.0	495.0	130.0	595.0	4010.0		4010.0	
JP-4 JET FUEL	42.8	31.5	36.1	12.0	49.5	171.8		171.8	
JET A JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	342.0	1350.0		1350.0	
DIESEL	1105.0	1150.0	360.0	100.0	475.0	3210.0		3210.0	
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	470.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0		1991.0	
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0		637.0	
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0		637.0	
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	96.6	1.1	19.6	184.2		184.2	
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	133.2	107.1	25.5	66.8	377.0		377.0	
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9		19.9	
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	11.2	9.2	1.3		24.6		24.6	
BENZENE	.9	1.8	13.9	10.6	1.7	48.9		48.9	
TOLUENE	.6	1.2	25.4	4.2	4.2	35.6		35.6	
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.5	27.9	3.7	3.7	38.3		38.3	
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9	2.4	2.4	122.4		122.4	
TOTAL	4834.1	3926.9	1876.7	427.2	2042.5	13107.5		13107.5	

Table 4.3.3-4

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL, W/GASO. DESU F.--CASE

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	5355.6	18559.7	24871.8	1660.4	13526.2	63973.7
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	68.6	180.4	272.1	25.9	115.1	662.1
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	78.7	290.2	403.1	29.0	188.7	989.7
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	7013.1	16924.8	24374.1	2444.0	9979.0	60735.1
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	101.0	293.6	357.5	27.5	82.8	862.4
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	230.8	1135.6	1339.2	70.5	640.0	3420.0

Table 4.3.3-5

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

SECTION A. 25

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY--CASE 6

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	6460.0			6460.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1292.1	1531.4	228.6		3594.3			3699.3
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	61.7	118.5	22.7	26.8	243.0			243.0
NORMAL BUTANE	4.8	45.6	44.7	1.6	27.1	127.7			127.7
ISOBUTANE	5.8	52.5	46.0	3.3	18.2	125.7			125.7
TOTAL INPUT	1364.9	3371.4	4872.5	496.3	1984.1	12089.8			12089.8
OUTPUT									
CETANE	34.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1			166.1
C4 LPG	9.8	5.8		.2	1.7	17.4			17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0			94.0
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE	566.9	1221.8	1516.3	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	8.3	36.4	70.6	13.7	42.8	171.8			171.8
JP-4 JET FUEL	91.2	137.5	307.3	30.0	342.0	950.0	400.0		1350.0
JET A JET FUEL	222.3	974.6	1347.8	166.3	499.0	3210.0			3210.0
DIFSEL	225.5	547.1	771.1	43.7	3.6	1591.0	400.0		1991.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	68.9	84.9	149.2	15.0	184.2	502.3			637.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	9.9	65.0	15.0	136.0	243.4			337.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	37.1	29.6	46.4	1.1	19.6	184.2			184.2
LUHE STOCKS	51.3	133.2	100.1	25.5	66.8	377.0			377.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9			19.9
COKE (LO SULFUR)	2.9	11.2	9.2	1.3		24.6			24.6
COKE (HI SULFUR)					10.6	10.6			10.6
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					1.7	1.7			1.7
PFNENE	.9	1.8	13.9			18.3			18.3
TOLUENE	.6	1.2	25.4			31.5			31.5
MIXED XYLINES	.5	2.5	27.4			34.5			34.5
PISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9		2.4	122.4			122.4
TOTAL OUTPUT	1379.1	3337.6	4650.9	484.9	1966.7	11419.2	1248.3		13107.5
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.0	99.0	95.5	97.7	99.1	97.8			108.4

Table 4.3.3-6

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

SECTION F, 11

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY--CASE 6

D. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP. TOI	TOTAL
C3 LPG	39.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1		166.1
C4 LPG	9.4	5.4		.2	1.7	17.4		17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	44.0		44.0
REGULAR GASOLINE								
PREMIUM GASOLINE								
LOW LEAD GASOLINE								
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	1370.0	1420.0	495.0	130.0	595.0	4010.0		4010.0
JP-4 JET FUEL	42.4	31.5	36.1	12.0	44.5	171.8		171.8
JET A JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1450.0		1450.0
DIESEL	1105.0	1150.0	358.0	100.0	475.0	3214.0		3210.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	470.0	604.0	242.0	91.0	140.0	1941.0		1991.0
H1 SULFUR NO. 6	342.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0		637.0
CO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0		637.0
LUMF STOCKS	37.1	24.6	96.8	1.1	19.6	144.2		184.2
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	133.2	100.1	25.5	66.8	377.0		377.0
COKE (LT SULFUR)	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9		19.9
COKE (HT SULFUR)	2.4	11.2	9.2	1.3		24.6		24.6
COKE (CAL CHUDE)					10.6	10.6		10.6
BENZENE	.9	1.8	13.9		1.7	18.3		18.3
TOLUENE	.6	1.2	25.4		4.2	31.5		31.5
MIXED XYLINES	.5	2.5	27.9		3.7	34.5		34.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9		7.6	122.4		122.4
TOTAL	4834.1	4926.9	1474.7	427.2	2042.5	13107.5		13107.5

Table 4.3.3-7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY--CASE 6

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
PURCH FLECTRIC POWER	6044.3	21600.3	29076.9	2179.1	15083.3	73988.9
TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED	70.4	188.2	282.9	27.2	119.1	687.7
REFY ENERGY CONSUMPTTON	81.8	303.9	422.0	31.3	195.7	1034.7
LAHOR	7146.5	17504.6	25182.8	2543.7	10278.5	62661.1
OPFRATING COSTS	102.3	299.5	365.5	28.5	85.8	681.6
INVESTMENTS	482.9	2244.7	2867.6	259.1	1205.9	7060.1

Table 4.3.4-1

COMPARISON OF DESULFURIZATION COST

Study	Investment (millions of first-quarter 1976 \$)*	Increased Gasoline Cost, c/gal (first-quarter 1976)	Average Gasoline Sulfur Level (ppm)	Percent of Total Gasoline Desulfurized	Net Energy Requirement, 10 ³ FOE b/cd
SRI/DOT: total United States Bonner and Moore/ERDA, United States including California	3,270	2.32	100	100	123 [†]
Primary study	455	0.23	100	60	23
Total desulfurization	580	0.30	50	60	26
	975	0.37	100	100	36
	1,181	0.50	50	100	52
Restricted Cat gasoline splitting (United States excluding California only)	2,963	1.01	74	100	94.1
NPRA survey	4,460		100	100	100-200 [†]
			50 [‡]		
Pullman Kellogg/EPA study	2,520	1.98 to 0.83 [§]	80	100	82
ADL/EPA	780	0.49	100	60	18
	1,440	1.23	50	60	68
	2,880	0.86	100	100	42
	4,430	1.81	50	100	160
Battelle/API study	4,450		100	49	82
	15,580		30	49	287
	4,570		100	86	84
	15,930		30	86	292
Texaco EPA testimony	8,440 to 12,060	4.86 to 6.00	100 ^{**}	100	180
	9,650 to 13,270	5.46 to 6.80	50 ^{**}	100	211

* All of the cost data have been converted to first-quarter 1976 dollars using the following inflation factors: 1974 dollars, 1.21; January 1974 dollars, 1.24; mid-1974 dollars, 1.17; 1975 dollars, 1.11.

† This is the additional energy consumed by the additional facilities, as opposed to the net energy requirement, which includes a credit for increased product yields.

‡ Respondents questioned the feasibility of this.

§ The increased cost increases with decreasing refinery size.

** Texaco referred to the 100 and 50 wppm sulfur level as specifications, not as the average sulfur level of production referred to in the rest of the data.

Source: Reference 20
SRI International

(2) Option 2: Desulfurize Process Feedstocks

- (a) Desulfurize regular cat-cracking feed.
- (b) Desulfurize, demetallize, and saturate asphaltenes in residual oil for cat cracking.
- (c) Desulfurize, demetallize, and saturate asphaltenes in whole crude oil.

Note that Options 1(a) through 1(c) are not the same as the naphtha pretreatment used in connection with reforming. Although the process schemes for both are the same, the extent of sulfur removal differs: The reformer pretreatment reduces sulfur levels to 1-2 wppm, whereas gasoline hydro-treating reduces it typically to 80-200 wppm.

Gasoline hydrotreating is already in commercial use, and its application has been growing rapidly in the past several years. According to the annual refining capacity survey conducted by Oil and Gas Journal, naphtha desulfurization capacity, in which desulfurization of gasoline stocks is the principal operation, was about 710,000 b/d in January of 1977, but in 1972, it was only 148,000 b/d.

One drawback of hydrotreating is the potential for loss of octane numbers resulting from saturation (hydrogenation) of high-octane components in the feed, such as olefins and aromatics. Such losses are particularly likely with light, cat-cracked gasoline. Therefore, the refiner may be required to increase the reforming capacity to make up the octane losses.

Option 1(d) refers to the use of hydrocracking for desulfurization. Although the process is normally used to convert gas oils into light boiling products, it can be used for desulfurizing high-sulfur gasoline stocks, such as coker naphtha. However, hydrocracking is much more expensive than hydrotreating, and use of hydrocracking solely for gasoline desulfurization is not generally cost-effective. Refiners may choose to use it only when they have excess capacity.

The cat cracker can be used to desulfurize gasoline stock because about 50 percent of feed sulfur is converted to hydrogen sulfide by cracking reactions. Some volume losses due to cracking are unavoidable, but these are partially compensated for by the probable increase in octane rating in the desulfurized gasoline and the ability to use light gases from cracking in alkylation for the production of premium gasoline.

Option 1(f), Merox Treatment, is widely practiced today. The process is basically a deodorizing scheme; the odor-causing sulfur compounds in gasoline, called mercaptans, are extracted or converted into odorless compounds by Merox Treatment. Active mercaptans are extracted by the Merox solution, whereas less active mercaptans are catalytically dimerized to disulfides and remain in the gasoline. Because nonmercaptan sulfur compounds, which account for a large fraction of the total sulfur in gasoline, are unaffected in Merox Treatment, the process is not a primary desulfurization process.

Unlike the schemes in Option 1, which feature desulfurization of individual gasoline stocks, Option 2 features desulfurization of cat-cracker feedstocks. When feedstocks are pretreated, cracked gasoline will be low in sulfur and can be blended directly into low-sulfur gasoline pool. Pretreatment processes are already used commercially, and according to the Oil and Gas Journal annual survey, current cat-cracker feed pretreatment capacity is about 530,000 b/d (in 1972, it was about 300,000 b/d). Desulfurization of feedstocks will not only eliminate the need for downstream desulfurization of cat gasoline, but will also improve cat cracker operation by increasing gasoline yield, decreasing sulfur content of cycle oil and slurry oil, decreasing catalyst consumption, decreasing sulfur emissions, and so on.

5 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

If consumption of diesel fuel increases, as a proportion of gasoline, it appears that the existing refining industry can achieve roughly a threefold increase in the diesel/gasoline production ratio while reducing costs and improving energy efficiency. Our results, like those of other studies of this issue, suggest that the elimination of gasoline production is not cost- or energy-effective. Desulfurization of gasoline and diesel fuels to very low sulfur contents would require major capital outlays by the refining industry. However, the cost of desulfurization per unit of product is only a few cents per gallon.

Given the conservation premises of this study, the crude oil runs required to meet the projected 1995 requirements for the major fuel products could be less than current levels if demand for other petroleum-derived products (e.g., petrochemicals) is reduced as demand for the major fuel products declines. Because reductions in demand for petrochemicals do not appear likely, significant petrochemical production facilities will presumably be integrated with existing refining capacity.

The sharp reduction in residual fuel requirements and the short supply of middle distillates indicated by this scenario could lead to changes in the current residual fuel emphasis in the product mix of the Caribbean export refineries. Like fuel desulfurization, this change would require major capital outlays, but it would probably add only a few cents per gallon to product costs.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In a sense, the use of the word "conclusions" in previous sections of this report is not precisely appropriate. The results reported here are based on a complex set of inputs. Although these inputs are mathematically explicit in the model, they reflect numerous assumptions, approximations, and omissions of indirect factors that could alter the outcomes reported. The assumptions, approximations, and indirect factors that could significantly affect the reported results are outlined in the following paragraphs.

- (1) The conservation scenario may reflect realistic possibilities in the transportation sector, but be overly optimistic in estimating the potential for conservation of other petroleum products. Hence, future studies should consider the effects of higher demand levels for other fuel products.
- (2) Similarly, the petrochemical industry, the natural gas liquids industry, and the fuel products portion of the petroleum refining industry may become even more closely integrated in the future. A more explicit treatment of this possibility should be included in future work.
- (3) Demand levels for the major fuel products were forecast separately and input to the model as explicit requirements. It is possible, with an optimizing model, to structure demand as a function of primary requirements, such as vehicle miles of travel, and use the model to determine the optimal product mix where alternatives exist. Future work should explore this option.
- (4) Synthetic fuels and fuels without octane or cetane requirements were not included in this study. By the end of the century, both of these kinds of fuel could become significant sources of energy for the transportation sector. Further study should observe these technological possibilities, especially in post-2000 scenarios.

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Appendix A
DESCRIPTION OF REFINERY MODEL

Appendix A

DESCRIPTION OF REFINERY MODEL

A.1 General Product and Process Specifications

This appendix provides additional description of the refinery model first mentioned in Section 3.1. A flow sheet of the model is provided in Figure A-1, and a schematic representation of a generalized LP system is presented in Figure A-2. General specifications for products and processes are shown in Tables A-1 through A-4. More specific processes are detailed in later subsections.

A.2 Crude Fractionation

Before distillation, crude oil is treated in a desalter to remove brine and solids that are usually present in the form of a suspension or an emulsion. The desalted crude is then heated to 650-670°F and charged to the distillation column for separation into light ends, naphthas, kerosene, gas oil, and topped crude. Distillation occurs at near atmospheric pressure (4-10 psig), and hence the unit is frequently referred to as an atmospheric unit. The model specifications for the process are outlined in Table A-5.

A.3 Hydrotreater

Catalytic hydrogen treating, often called hydrotreating, is used to remove sulfur compounds, nitrogen compounds, and other undesirable impurities in petroleum fractions. The process is extremely flexible in dealing with many types of feedstocks and achieving widely varying product qualities. By far the greatest application is in hydrotreatment of reformer feedstocks. Also, applications for desulfurization of middle distillates and heavy fuel oil fractions, improvement of lube oil oxidation stability, and jet fuel smoke point improvement are widespread. Yields for the process are given in Tables A-6, and hydrogen consumption is given in Table A-7.

A.4 Catalytic Reforming

Catalytic reforming is a continuous process to upgrade low-octane naphthas to high-octane premium blending stock for gasoline. The process is also used for the production of aromatics for use in petrochemicals. The model inputs for the gasoline reformer are shown in Table A-8; and those for the aromatics reformer are shown in Table A-9.

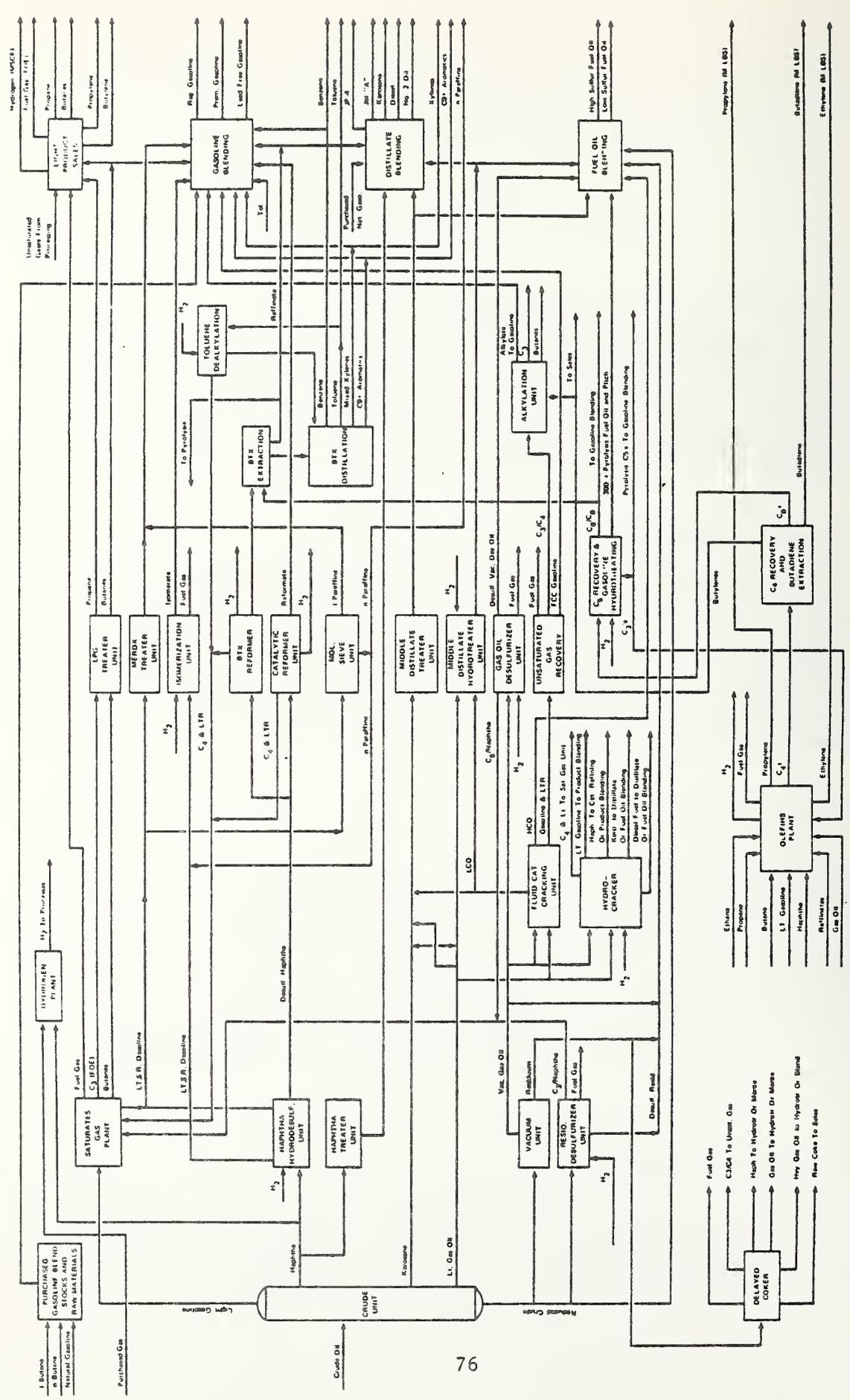


FIGURE A-1 REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL LP MODEL

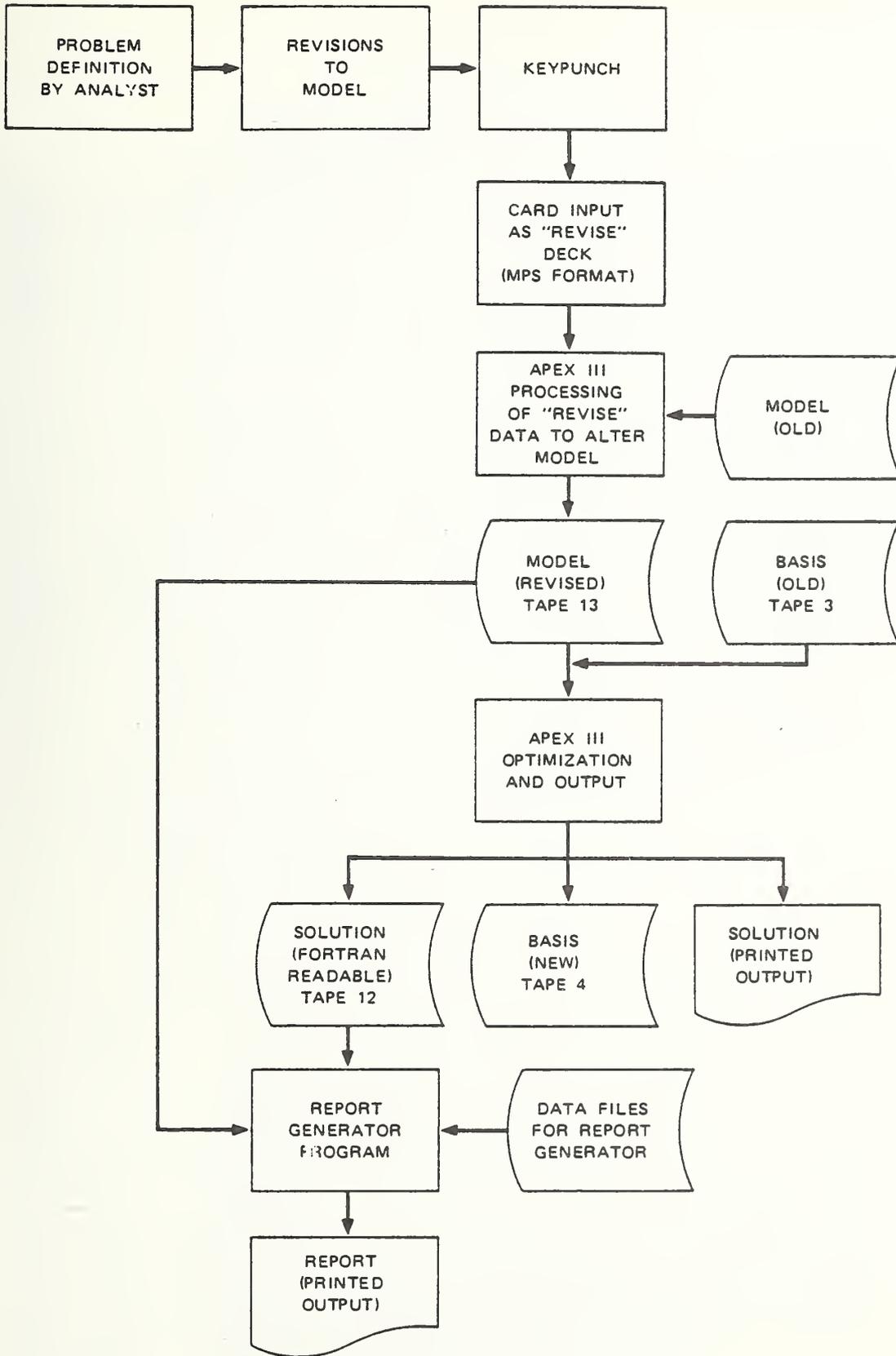


FIGURE A-2 LINEAR PROGRAMMING SYSTEM

Table A-1

CRUDE OIL YIELDS AND PROPERTIES

CRUDE NAME: Delta - Ostrica FIELD, LOCATION Plaquemine, La.

TOTAL CRUDE, NAPHTHAS, AND DISTILLATES								
CUT NAME	Total Crude	Light Gasoline	Light Gasoline	Medium Naphtha	Medium Naphtha	Heavy Naphtha	Kerosene	Light Gas Oil
TBP Cut Points, °F		C5/160	C5/175	160/295	175/295	295/375	375/530	530/650
Yield, LV%	100.00	3.6	4.6	9.8	8.8	7.5	19.1	15.1
Yield, Wt.%	100.00	2.72	3.59	8.53	7.66	6.91	18.53	15.24
Gravity, °API	33.6	86.9	80.3	58.2	58.1	47.6	38.7	32.1
Density, Lbs/Bbl	299.8	226.6	233.6	260.9	261.1	276.3	290.8	302.5
Specific Gravity	0.8571	0.6479	0.6682	0.7459	0.7464	0.7901	0.8314	0.8649
Characterization Factor, UOP K		12.93	12.64	11.83	11.87	11.72	11.66	11.75
Sulfur Content, Wt.%	0.356	0.001	0.002	0.011	0.012	0.027	0.061	0.171
RVP, psia	3.5	10.3	9.6	2.2	2.1	2.9	0.1	
RVP Index		162.0	150.0	28.3	26.9	10.5	0.9	
Research Octane, Clear		72.0	70.8					
+0.5 gm Pb/gal		78.7	78.6					
+1.0 gm Pb/gal		83.7	82.7					
+2.0 gm Pb/gal		88.2	87.3					
+3.17 gm Pb/gal		91.1	90.2					
Motor Octane, Clear		69.2	68.8					
+0.5 gm Pb/gal		76.2	76.7					
+1.0 gm Pb/gal		81.5	80.8					
+2.0 gm Pb/gal		87.0	86.0					
+3.17 gm Pb/gal		91.1	90.2					
Total Paraffins, LV%		100.0	89.7	81.0	43.4	41.2		
Total Naphthenes, LV%		0.0	8.8	16.4	47.1	52.8		
Total Aromatics, LV%		0.0	2.5	2.7	9.5	15.0		
Freeze Point, °F				-105.0	-105.0	-93.0	-43.0	
Freeze Point Index				16.0	16.0	25.0	105.0	
Pour Point, °F	-40.0						-60.0	0.0
Pour Point Index							62.0	360.0
Smoke Point, mm						21.7	13.6	
Aniline Point, °F						130.0	145.0	164.0
Diesel Number								
Cetane Number								
Cetane Index							47.5	55.0
Viscosity, cs @ 122°F				0.75	0.77	1.03	1.75	4.1
Viscosity Index @ 122°F				79.0	79.0	70.0	60.0	48.0
Nitrogen Content, Wt.%								
Nickel Content, ppm wt.								
Vanadium Content, ppm wt.								
ASTM Distillation Temp., °F, 1BP		93	94	179	191	309	408	567
10%		125	109	192	204	320	420	570
30%		113	119	203	216	325	439	559
50%		121	130	220	229	332	454	601
70%		136	145	234	241	337	471	614
90%		157	171	259	261	351	498	634
EP		173	228	232	230	362	529	656
VABP, °F		178	182	227	235	335	452	590

RESIDUES			
CUT NAME	Topped Crude	vacuum Gas Oil	vacuum Bottoms
TBP Cut Point, °F	650+	650/1050	1050+
Yield, LV%	43.5	33.2	10.3
Yield, Wt.%	47.17	35.25	11.32
Gravity, °API	29.7	24.0	11.1
Density, Lbs/Bbl	325.1	318.3	347.1
Specific Gravity	0.9295	0.9100	0.9923
UOP K		11.30	
VABP, °F		811.0	
Sulfur Content, Wt.%	0.669	0.533	1.070
Pour Point, °F	85.0	75.0	100.0
Viscosity, cs @ 122°F	420.0	120.0	70.000
Viscosity Index @ 122°F	20.5	25.0	6.0
Nitrogen Content, Wt.%	0.139	0.063	0.364
Nickel Content, ppm wt.	4.05	0.08	15.80
Vanadium Content, ppm wt.	3.01	0.11	11.60
Aniline Point, °F		192.0	
Aromatics, Wt.%			
Conradson Carbon, Wt.%	4.34	0.80	14.80
Asphaltenes, Wt.%	1.0	0.053	3.8
Refrac. Index @ 57°C		1.4894	

LIGHT HYDROCARBONS	% in Crude	
	wt.	Vol.
Methane	0.0	0.0
Ethane	0.04	0.1
Propane	0.18	0.3
Isobutane	0.20	0.3
n-Butane	0.48	0.7
Isopentane		0.8
n-Pentane		0.7
Cyclopentane		0.02
Isohexanes		0.48
n-Hexane		0.39
Methylcyclopentane		0.39
Benzene		0.19
Cyclohexane		0.42
Isoheptanes		1.30
Normal Heptane		0.27
C7 Cyclopentanes		1.02
Methylcyclohexane		0.55
Toluene		0.34
Isooctanes		1.43
Normal Octane		0.29
C8 Cyclopentanes		0.69
C8 Cyclohexanes		0.37
Ethylbenzene		0.07
Paraxylene		0.09
Metaxylene		0.14
Orthoxylene		0.12
C9 Paraffins		
C9 Naphthenes		
C9 Aromatics		

Table A-2

REFINERY PRODUCTS AND FEEDSTOCKS

Products

C₃ LPG
C₄ LPG
Propylene
Propane
Butylenes
Isobutane
Normal butane
Benzene
Toluene
Mixed xylenes
C₉ aromatics
Regular gasoline
Premium gasoline
Low-lead gasoline
Lead-free gasoline
Naphtha-type jet fuel (JP-4)
Kerosene
Kerosene-type jet fuel (Jet A)
Diesel fuel
No. 2 heating oil
High-sulfur fuel oil
Low-sulfur fuel oil
Ethylene
Butadiene
Coke (low-sulfur)
Coke (high-sulfur)

Feedstocks

Louisiana sweet crude
West Texas sour crude
California heavy crude
Alaskan North Slope crude
Normal butane
Isobutane
Natural gasoline
Ethane
Propane

Table A-3

REFINERY MODEL PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Gasoline Specification

	Density (lb/b)	Sulfur (wt%)	RVP Index	TEL (G/gal)	Vaporization (vol%)			RON*	MON*
					130°F	235°F	356°F		
Regular									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	94	86
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	3.17	--	70	--	--	--
Premium									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	100	92
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	3.17	--	70	--	--	--
Low lead									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	92	84
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	0.5	--	70	--	--	--
Lead-free									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	0	10	50	90	91	83
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	0	--	70	--	--	--

Jet Fuel and Kerosene Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	RVP Index	Sulfur (wt%)	Aromatics (vol%)	Smoke Point	Vaporization (vol%)					
						290°F	350°F	370°F	400°F	450°F	470°F
JP-4											
Minimum	262.5	25.5	--	--	--	20	--	50	--	--	90
Maximum	280.3	40.1	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerosene											
Minimum	271.1	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maximum	290.2	--	0.3	25	--	--	10	--	50	--	--
Jet A											
Minimum	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	10	50	--
Maximum	288.5	--	0.3	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Distillates and Fuel Oil Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	Sulfur (wt%)	Pour Point Index	Cetane Index	Visc Index	Vaporization (vol%)	
						540°F	590°F
Diesel							
Minimum	--	--	--	50	--	--	90
Maximum	297.2	0.5	410	--	--	90	--
No. 2							
Minimum	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Maximum	306.4	0.5	615	--	--	90	--
No. 6 (low sulfur)							
Minimum	--	--	--	--	19.1	--	--
Maximum	350	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
No. 6 (high sulfur)							
Minimum	--	--	--	--	19.1	--	--
Maximum	350	3.0	--	--	--	--	--

LPG Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	RVP (psia)
C3 LPG		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	215.0
C4 LPG		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	85.0
Refy F.G.		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	--

* Clear (lead-free) octane numbers.

Table A-4

PROCESS UNITS IN REFINERY LP MODEL

Process	Type
Crude (atmospheric fractionation)	Conventional distillation
Saturates gas recovery plant	Fractionating absorber with debutanizer and depropanizer
Vacuum tower	Conventional vacuum distillation
Fluid catalytic cracker	Riser cracking, zeolite catalyst
Catalytic reformer--gasoline manufacture	Cyclic regeneration, bimetallic catalyst
Catalytic reformer--aromatics manufacture	Cyclic regeneration, bimetallic catalyst
Aromatics extraction	Sulfolane
Aromatics recovery	Distillation and clay treat
Benzene tower	
Toluene tower	
Xylene tower	
Toluene dealkylation	Noncatalytic hydrodealkylation
Treating and sweetening	Merox
LPG	
Gasoline	
Naphtha	
Kerosene	
Diesel	
Hydrodesulfurization	Fixed bed CoMo catalyst
Naphtha (catalytic reformer feed preparation)	
Kerosene	
Distillate	
Vacuum gas oil	
Residuum hydrodesulfurization	
Hydrocracking--gas oil	2 stage, fixed bed
Alkylation	HF Acid catalyst
Propylene	
Butylene	
N-paraffin separation	Molecular sieve
C ₅ /C ₆ isomerization	Fixed bed catalytic
Unsaturated gas recovery	Same as Satgas plant
Hydrogen manufacture--steam reforming	High temperature fixed bed
Fuel gas	
Refinery fuel gas	
Naphtha	
Olefins manufacture	Pyrolysis, cryogenic recovery
Butadiene extraction	Extraction distillation
Pyrolysis naphtha hydrotreater	2-stage catalytic
Delayed coking	

Table A-5

FRACTIONATION OF LOUISIANA CRUDE
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

<u>Operating Mode</u>	<u>Atmospheric Distillation</u>	<u>Vacuum Distillation</u>	<u>Gas Recovery</u>
Crude (b/d)	-1.000		
Products (b/d)			
Ethane (FOE)	0.00046		
Propane	0.0030		
I-Butane	0.0030		-1.000 (feed)
N-Butane	0.0070		
C5/160 LSR	0.0360		
Naphtha 160/295	0.0980		
Heavy naphtha	0.0750		
Kerosene	0.1910		
Light gas oil	0.1510		
Topped crude	0.4350	-1.000 (feed)	
Vacuum gas oil		0.7632	
Vacuum bottoms		0.2368	
I-Butane			1.000

Table A-6

CATALYTIC HYDROTREATER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

<u>Feedstock</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Atmospheric Gas Oil (AGO)</u>	<u>Light Cycle Gas Oil (LCGO)</u>	<u>VGO</u>	<u>Atmospheric Residual</u>
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0056	-0.0076	-0.0094	-0.0198	-0.0208
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0002	0.0006	0.0021	0.00363	0.0075
Methane (FOE)	0.00004	0.00008	0.00008	0.0025	0.0031
Ethane (FOE)	0.00005	0.00009	0.00009	0.0027	0.0027
Propane	0.0001	0.0003	0.0003	0.0069	0.0072
Isobutane	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0014	0.0020
Normal butane	0.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0026	0.0032
C5/375 Hydrotreated (HT)					
Naphtha				0.0091	0.0346
375/650 Hydrotreated (HT)					
Distillate				0.0085	0.1131
Desulfurized kerosene	1.0010				
Desulfurized AGO		1.0000			
Desulfurized LCGO			1.000		
Desulfurized VGO				0.986	
Desulfurized residual					0.8542
Unit Liquid Volume (LV) loss (gain)	0.00411	0.00633	0.0066	0.0025	-0.0073

Table A-7

HYDROGEN CONSUMPTION IN NAPHTHA HYDROTREATING
FOR CATALYTIC REFORMER FEED
(FOE Barrels of H₂ per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Hydrogen Consumption</u>
Light naphtha	0.0028
Medium naphtha	0.0038
Heavy naphtha	0.0038
Full-range naphtha	0.0038
Cat-cracked naphtha	0.0154
Coker naphtha	0.0154

Table A-8

GASOLINE REFORMER YIELDS^{*}
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Yields</u>	
Severity, RON clear	94	93
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0459	0.0359
Hydrogen lost to fuel	0.0115	0.0090
Methane	0.0049	0.0074
Ethane	0.0073	0.0130
Propane	0.0191	0.0304
Isobutane	0.0090	0.0123
Normal butane	0.0120	0.0158
94 RON reformate	0.8880	
93 RON reformate (heavy naphtha)		0.8870
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.0023	-0.0109
	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Corresponding</u>
	Range	Gasoline
	RON Clear	Yield Range
		<u>(b/b of feed)</u>
Full-range and medium naphtha feeds	91-103	0.908-0.783
Heavy naphtha feeds	91-103	0.903-0.769

^{*}Base yields shown are adjusted for N + 2A difference from base.

Table A-9

AROMATICS REFORMER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Naphtha (160/295°F)	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0472
Hydrogen to fuel	0.0118
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0003
Methane (FOE)	0.0190
Ethane (FOE)	0.0332
Propane	0.0776
Isobutane	0.0277
Normal Butane	0.0381
CS/160 reformat	0.1064
Raffinate	0.1299
Benzene	0.0717
Toluene	0.1734
Mixed Xylenes	0.1584
C9+ aromatics	0.1060
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.00043
Naphtha HDU feed	-1
Extraction unit feed	-0.6394
BTX distillation feed	-0.5095

A.5 Fluid Catalytic Cracker

Fluid catalytic cracking unit, otherwise called FCC or cat cracker, is one of the major processing units in U.S. refineries, with a combined total capacity of more than 4,600,000 b/d. The unit is basically a gasoline producer. By employing a fluidized catalyst system, heavy petroleum fractions are converted into gasoline or lighter products. Unlike the hydrocracker, FCC conversion does not require hydrogen and a high-pressure reactor system. FCC model inputs are shown in Table A-10.

A.6 Hydrocracking

Hydrocracking is an efficient, low-temperature catalytic method of converting refractory middle-boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and high-grade fuel oil. Unlike reforming, in which hydrogen is produced at the expense of a yield loss, hydrocracking consumes a large amount of hydrogen but results in a liquid yield increase of as much as 25 percent over the feed.

Table A-10

FCC YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Fuel)

	<u>Light Gas Oil</u> Base* Yield	<u>Heavy Gas Oil</u> Base* Yield
Atmospheric gas oil	-1	
Vacuum gas oil		-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0009	0.0010
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0004	0.0009
Methane (FOE)	0.0038	0.0047
Ethylene (FOE)	0.0033	0.0039
Ethane (FOE)	0.0033	0.0039
Propylene	0.0521	0.0577
Propane	0.0185	0.0206
Butylenes	0.0603	0.0661
Isobutane	0.0588	0.0634
Normal butane	0.0163	0.0177
C5/150 CC Naphtha	0.1651	0.1771
150/300 CC Naphtha	0.2477	0.2657
300/430 CC Naphtha	0.1376	0.1476
Light cycle oil	0.2462	0.2453
Slurry oil	0.0538	0.0547
CC Coke (10 ³ lb)	0.01154	0.0120
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.0681	-0.1303

*Base yields at 70 percent conversion are corrected for Δ conversion in 60 to 90 percent range, feed density, and feed nitrogen content.

Reactions involved in hydrocracking are cracking, hydrogenation, cyclization, and isomerization. The product gasoline cut is rich in saturated cyclic components (naphthenes) and can be reformed to a premium grade blending stock. The model inputs for maximum gasoline inputs are shown in Table A-11; those for distillate production are shown in Table A-12.

A.7 Alkylation

High-octane gasoline stock called alkylate is produced in the alkylation reaction between olefins, usually propylene and butylene, and isobutane with sulfuric acid or hydrogen fluoride as catalyst. The total alkylation capacity in the United States is 868,5000 b/d. Of this, about 60 percent is produced in the plants that use sulfuric acid, and the

Table A-11

HYDROCRACKER--MAXIMUM GASOLINE OPERATION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Atmospheric gas oil	-1	
Vacuum gas oil		-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0922	-0.1251
Hydrogen losses (FOE)	0.0128	0.0128
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0006	0.0020
Methane (FOE)	0.0023	0.0027
Ethane (FOE)	0.0067	0.0068
Propane	0.0364	0.0370
Isobutane	0.0965	0.0920
Normal butane	0.0504	0.0480
C5/180 Hydrocrackate	0.3483	0.3340
180/400 Hydrocrackate	0.7086	0.7911
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.1704	-0.2013

Table A-12

HYDROCRACKER--DISTILLATE PRODUCTION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Jet Fuel or Kerosene Operation</u>	<u>Diesel or No. 2 Fuel Oil Operation</u>
Vacuum gas oil	-1	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0996	-0.0846
Hydrogen losses (FOE)	0.0128	0.0102
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0020	0.0020
Methane (FOE)	0.0024	0.0021
Ethane (FOE)	0.0059	0.0051
Propane	0.0260	0.0161
Isobutane	0.0479	0.0302
Normal butane	0.0270	0.0261
C5/180 Hydrocrackate	0.1955	0.0873
180/300 Hydrocrackate	0.3438	
180/345 Hydrocrackate		0.2625
300/550 Hydrocrackate	0.5932	
345/650 Hydrocrackate		0.7564
Unit LV gain (loss)	-0.1569	-0.1134

remainder in plants that use hydrogen fluoride. Alkylates are highly branched paraffins having clear research octane rating of 93 to 97. Model inputs for alkylation are shown in Table A-13.

Table A-13

ALKYLATION UNIT
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Propylene Alkylation</u>	<u>Butylene Alkylation</u>
Propylene	-0.5682	
Butylenes		-0.5650
Isobutane	-0.7743	-0.6497
C ₃ Alkylate	1.00	
C ₄ Alkylate		1.0
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.3425	0.2147

A.8 Isomerization and Molecular Sieve Isoparaffin Separation

An isomerization unit is used to convert normal paraffins into iso-paraffins for octane upgrading. This is a catalytic reaction carried out in a hydrogen atmosphere. The feed is heated with recycle hydrogen and charged to reactors loaded with solid catalyst. Reaction conditions are generally at temperatures of 250° to 350°F and pressures between 250 and 400 psig. Chlorine on the catalyst promotes isomerization reactions. A small amount of chlorine in the form of decomposable chloride is continuously added to replace the depleted portion. The model inputs are shown in Tables A-14 and A-15.

Table A-14

ISOMERIZATION OPERATION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

C5/C6 feed (b/d)	-1.00
H ₂ consumption (FOE b/d)	-0.0097
Products (b/d)	
Methane (FOE)	0.00095
Ethane (FOE)	0.00167
Propane (FOE)	0.01398
Isomerate	1.000

Table A-15

MOLECULAR SIEVE UNIT (N-PARAFFIN SEPARATION)
(Barrels per Barrels of Feed)

C5/160 Light straight run	-1	
C5/175 Light straight run		-1
C5/C6 Normal paraffin	0.416	0.338
C5/C6 Isomerate	0.584	0.662

A.9 Hydrogen Plant

The hydrogen produced from the catalytic reforming operation is often sufficient to replace the hydrogen consumed by the usual naphtha and mid-distillate hydrotreating. A hydrogen plant becomes necessary when the refinery installs a major hydrogen-consuming unit, such as a hydrocracker or a fuel oil desulfurization unit.

Hydrogen can be produced from natural gas, naphtha, or heavier feedstocks. The heavier the feedstock, the higher the production costs. Model inputs are shown in Table A-16.

Table A-16

HYDROGEN PLANT YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Fuel Gas</u>	<u>Naphtha</u>
Hydrogen (FOE)	1.0	1.0
Fuel gas (FOE)	-0.8747	
Naphtha (10 ³ lb)		-0.299
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.1253	-1

A.10 Delayed Coker

Delayed coking is used to convert the low-grade pitch materials such as vacuum column bottoms, FCC slurry oil, etc., into lighter liquids and raw coke. The delayed coking capacity in the United States is now about 43,400 short tons of raw coke per day, or about 900,000 b/d as liquid feed. Because a large percentage of sulfur in the feed ends up in coke, the process provides an efficient means of controlling the sulfur level in fuel oils. Raw coke, often called green coke, has numerous uses other than as fuel when it can meet certain specifications. For example, if the sulfur content is less than 1.5 percent, it is calcined and used as

electrode in metallurgical applications (primary aluminum production and steel production). Model inputs are shown in Table A-17.

Table A-17

DELAYED COKER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Vac Resid	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0023
H ₂ S (FOE)	0.0019
CH ₄ (FOE)	0.0360
C ₂ H ₄ (FOE)	0.0032
C ₂ S (FOE)	0.0242
Propylene	0.0152
Propane	0.0337
Butylene	0.0171
I-Butane	0.0073
N-Butane	0.0167
Coker gasoline	0.27
Light coker GO	0.28
Heavy coker GO	0.14
Raw coke (b/10 ³ lb)	0.1123
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.1524

A.11 Hydrodealkylation

Dealkylation of alkylbenzene (toluene, ethylbenzene, etc.) is an important source of benzene because the demand for benzene as a petrochemical raw material often exceeds the amount recoverable from reformat, pyrolysis gasoline, or other hydrocarbon streams. Dealkylation reaction removes side chains of aromatics molecules and thus produces benzene and gaseous products. Model inputs are shown in Table A-18.

A.12 Gasoline Blending Properties

The gasoline blending properties specified for this model are shown in Table A-19.

A.13 Distillate Blending

The distillate blending properties assumed for this report are shown in Table A-20.

Table A-18

TOLUENE DEALKYLATION YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Operating mode	TDA
Feed (b/d)	
Toluene	-1.00
H ₂ consumption (FOE)	-0.0753
Product (b/d)	
H ₂ (FOE)	0.0050
Methane (FOE)	0.2072
Ethane (FOE)	0.0053
Propane	0.0072
I-Butane	0.0040
N-Butane	0.0019
Benzene	0.800

Table A-19

GASOLINE BLENDING PROPERTIES

ANTIKNOCK LEVEL G PB/GAL	RESEARCH OCTANE NUMBERS					MOTOR OCTANE NUMBERS				
	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.17	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.17
	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
NATURAL GASOLINE	66.6	74.9	79.3	84.5	88.3	68.7	75.7	79.5	84.1	87.6
ISOBUTANE	102.8	106.3	108.4	110.7	111.6	100.7	104.8	107.5	110.6	112.2
NORMAL BUTANE	97.4	99.2	101.4	103.2	104.1	92.5	97.3	99.9	103.1	104.7
LSR (C5/160) A	72.0	79.7	83.7	88.2	91.1	68.2	76.9	81.5	87.0	91.1
LSR (C5/160) B	72.1	77.3	80.1	84.4	88.6	71.5	76.7	79.6	83.3	86.4
LSR (C5/175) A	70.8	78.6	82.7	87.3	90.2	68.8	76.7	80.8	86.0	90.0
LSR (C5/175) B	71.0	76.3	79.2	83.5	87.6	70.0	75.4	78.3	82.2	85.3
PROPYLENE ALKYLATE	91.0	95.0	97.2	99.8	102.0	89.0	94.5	97.4	100.9	104.0
BUTYLENE ALKYLATE	97.0	100.2	102.5	105.5	108.0	95.0	99.5	102.4	106.5	110.0
C5/C6 ISOMERATE	83.4	89.1	92.2	95.8	98.2	80.2	87.9	91.8	96.3	99.3
RAFFINATE	62.7	72.1	77.1	82.9	87.2	64.1	72.5	76.9	81.7	84.4
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	81.0	86.4	89.2	92.6	95.0	78.4	85.2	88.8	92.9	95.7
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	56.0	65.3	70.3	76.0	80.0	56.4	65.3	70.1	75.7	79.5
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	54.0	62.8	67.6	73.1	77.0	54.5	63.5	68.3	73.9	77.8
C5/150 CC NAPHTHA	94.4	97.3	99.0	101.1	103.0	83.6	87.1	89.1	91.4	93.1
150/300 CC NAPHTHA	91.6	94.1	95.5	97.2	98.4	75.7	79.3	81.3	83.7	85.5
300/430 CC NAPHTHA	86.0	88.9	90.5	92.4	93.8	77.4	80.0	81.4	83.2	84.5
COKER GASO C5-400 (A)	60.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	83.0	51.0	55.0	62.0	68.0	72.0
COKER GASO C5-400 (B)	60.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	83.0	51.0	55.0	62.0	68.0	72.0
C5/160 REFORMATE	86.4	91.7	94.6	97.7	99.4	82.9	89.7	92.9	96.9	100.0
BENZENE	108.8	111.9	113.8	115.9	116.9	93.3	97.3	99.5	102.5	104.8
TOLUENE	114.1	115.9	117.1	118.8	120.4	99.0	102.8	105.4	108.2	109.3
MIXED XYLENES	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	107.2	108.8	109.8	111.1	112.1
C9+ AROMATICS	108.7	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.7	92.9	93.2	93.7	94.5	95.0
PYROLYSIS C5 S	93.0	94.7	95.7	96.9	97.8	76.3	78.0	79.0	80.3	81.2
PYROLYSIS GASOLINE	100.7	101.8	102.5	103.4	104.1	90.0	91.5	92.4	93.5	94.3
PYROLYSIS RAFFINATE	62.7	72.1	77.1	82.9	87.2	64.1	72.5	76.9	81.7	84.4
C5/375 VHT NAPHTHA	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
C5/375 RHT NAPHTHA	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
91 RON REFORMATE	91.0	94.2	96.0	98.1	99.6	81.9	85.4	87.3	98.6	91.3
94 RON REFORMATE	94.0	96.6	98.1	99.8	101.3	83.9	87.1	88.9	91.1	92.7
97 RON REFORMATE	97.0	98.9	100.0	101.7	103.0	85.9	88.9	90.6	92.6	94.1
100 RON REFORMATE	100.0	101.5	102.5	103.7	104.7	87.8	90.6	92.2	94.1	95.5
103 RON REFORMATE	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.6	106.3	89.8	92.4	93.8	95.5	96.8
91 RON REFORMATE (HN)	91.1	93.1	94.3	95.7	96.7	84.0	86.2	87.4	89.0	90.1
93 RON REFORMATE (HN)	93.1	94.9	96.0	97.3	98.2	85.8	87.8	89.0	90.4	91.4
95 RON REFORMATE (HN)	94.9	96.6	97.5	98.7	99.5	87.6	89.4	90.4	91.7	92.6
100 RON REFORMATE (HN)	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.2	102.8	91.6	92.8	93.4	94.3	94.9
103 RON REFORMATE (HN)	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.6	106.3	94.4	95.2	95.7	96.3	96.7

Table A-19 (Concluded)

	GASO.				MEROX		TEL	DENSITY	SULFUR		RVP	RVP	LV PCT EVAPORATED AT T F				
	POOL				TREAT		G/GAL	LBS/BBL	WT	PCT	PSIA	INDEX	130	158	235	356	365
	A	B	C	D	GT	NT	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
NATURAL GASOLINE	1	1	1	1			230.6	0.017	13.9	231.0	56	76	95	100	100		
ISOBUTANE	1	1	1	1			197.0	0.0	72.0	1450.0	100	100	100	100	100		
NORMAL BUTANE	1	1	1	1			204.4	0.0	10.3	162.4	62	92	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/160) A	1	1	1	1	1		226.6	0.001	52.0	1120.0	100	100	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/160) B	1	1	1	1	1		226.9	0.042	9.6	149.8	50	80	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/175) A	1	1	1	1	1		233.7	0.002	12.2	197.8	66	92	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/175) B	1	1	1	1	1		236.1	0.050	11.2	178.8	50	80	100	100	100		
PROPYLENE ALKYLATE	1	1	1	1			250.3	0.0	4.7	58.5	3	8	79	98	99		
BUTYLENE ALKYLATE	1	1	1	1			248.4	0.0	4.9	66.4	2	6	88	99	100		
C5/C6 ISOMERATE	1	1	1	1			228.5	0.001	14.2	236.6	72	100	100	100	100		
RAFFINATE	1	1	1	1			251.0	0.001	4.2	58.5	0	7	49	92	94		
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	1	1	1	1	1		231.4	0.0005	13.0	213.0	50	90	100	100	100		
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE		1				1	270.4	0.001	1.0	11.8	0	0	10	86	90		
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	1					1	261.3	0.001	1.4	17.1	0	0	27	100	100		
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	1					1	264.0	0.001	1.2	14.4	0	0	14	100	100		
C5/150 CC NAPHTHA	1	1	1	1			226.8	0.01	18.9	330.9	85	95	100	100	100		
150/300 CC NAPHTHA	1	1	1	1			263.8	0.025	3.9	53.8	0	8	72	100	100		
FCC HVY NAPH	1	1	1	1			294.6	0.075	0.2	2.0	0	0	0	31	44		
COKER GASO C5-400 (A)	1	1	1	1	1		263.0	0.27	4.0	55.0	0	1	60	98	99		
COKER GASO C5-400 (B)	1	1	1	1	1		263.0	0.60	4.0	55.0	0	1	60	98	99		
C5/160 REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			232.7	0.0	13.0	213.0	62	91	100	100	100		
BENZENE	1	1	1	1			309.3	0.0005	3.2	43.1	0	0	100	100	100		
TOLUENE	1	1	1	1			303.8	0.0005	1.3	15.7	0	0	100	100	100		
MIXED XYLENES	1	1	1	1			304.8	0.0005	0.4	4.2	0	0	0	100	100		
C9+ AROMATICS	1	1	1	1			308.4	0.001	0.2	2.0	0	0	0	30	75		
PYROLYSIS C5 S	1	1	1	1			241.4	0.0	15.6	262.8	85	95	100	100	100		
PYROLYSIS GASOLINE							291.0	0.009	2.0	25.5	0	2	62	98	99		
PYROLYSIS RAFFINATE		1					251.8	0.0	4.7	66.4	0	7	49	92	94		
C5/375 VHT NAPHTHA		1				1	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	0	2	23	97	99		
C5/375 RHT NAPHTHA	1	1				1	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	0	2	23	97	99		
91 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			273.9	0.0	3.0	40.1	0	5	43	93	94		
94 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			276.0	0.0	3.2	43.1	0	6	42	92	94		
97 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			278.2	0.0	3.4	46.1	1	7	43	92	93		
100 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			281.4	0.0	3.6	49.2	2	8	43	92	93		
103 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1			285.8	0.0	3.9	53.8	3	10	43	92	93		
91 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1			286.6	0.0	0.8	9.2	0	1	7	59	71		
93 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1			287.6	0.0	1.0	11.8	0	2	8	58	70		
95 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1			289.1	0.0	1.1	13.1	0	3	9	57	69		
100 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1			281.4	0.0	1.3	15.7	1	4	12	49	61		
103 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1			285.8	0.0	1.0	11.8	0	1	6	40	55		

Table A-20

DISTILLATE BLENDING PROPERTIES

	Density	Sulfur	Rvp,	Rvp	Lv Pct	Freeze Point		Pour Point		Smoke
	Lbs/bbl	Wt Pct	Psia	Index	Aro-	Deg F	Index	Deg F	Index	Point
	A	B	C	D	matics	F	G	H	I	MM
LSR (C5/160) A	226.6	0.001	10.3	162.4	0.0					
LSR (C5/175) A	233.6	0.002	9.6	149.8	2.5					
NAPHTHA (160/295) A	260.9	0.011	2.2	28.3	9.7	-105.0	16.0			
NAPHTHA (175/295) A	261.1	0.012	2.1	26.9	9.5	-105.0	16.0			
HEAVY NAPHTHA A	276.3	0.027	0.9	10.5	16.0	-88.0	25.0			21.7
KEROSENE A	290.8	0.061	0.1	0.9	22.0	-43.0	105.0	-60.0	63.0	18.6
LT GAS OIL A	302.5	0.171						0.0	360.0	
REDUCED CRUDE A	325.1	0.669						85.0		
LRS (C5/160) B	226.9	0.042	12.2	197.8	0.0					
LRS (C5/175) B	236.1	0.050	11.2	178.8	2.7					
NAPHTHA (160/295) B	260.8	0.152	3.1	41.6	12.6	-105.0	16.0			
NAPHTHA (175/295) B	261.0	0.163	2.5	32.7	13.0	-105.0	16.0			
HEAVY NAPHTHA B	279.1	0.420	0.9	10.5	21.8	-93.0	21.5			27.4
KEROSENE B	289.3	0.832	0.1	0.9	25.0	-37.0	126.0	-37.0	126.0	19.2
LT GAS OIL B	303.3	1.345						23.0	665.0	
REDUCED CRUDE B	328.6	2.175								
VACUUM GAS OIL A	318.3	0.533						75.0		
VACUUM RESID A	347.1	1.070						100.0		
VACUUM GAS OIL B	319.5	1.774						92.0		
VACUUM RESID B	351.5	3.000								
HVY NAPH A VIA KHT	276.3	0.003	0.9	10.5	16.0	-88.0	25.0			25.7
KEROSENE A VIA KHT	290.8	0.006	0.1	0.9	22.0	-43.0	105.0	-60.0	63.0	22.6
HVY NAPH B VIA KHT	278.4	0.042	0.9	10.5	21.8	-93.0	21.5			31.4
KEROSENE B VIA KHT	287.7	0.083	0.1	0.9	25.0	-37.0	126.0	-37.0	126.0	23.2
DESULF FCC HVY NAPH	290.0	0.01	1.0	12.0	32.0	-98.0	19.0	-80.0	30.0	22.0
DESULF LGO (A)	298.8	0.017						0.0	360.0	
DESULF LGO (B)	296.1	0.135						23.0	665.0	
DESULF LCGO (A) VIA GH	304.3	0.065						-23.0	190.0	
DESULF LCGO (B) VIA GH	302.4	0.19						-23.0	190.0	
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	22.0					
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	295.5	0.02						-20.0	206.0	
DESULF VGO (B)	309.6	0.20						95.0	3800.0	
DESULF HCGO (A) VIA VH	314.9	0.11						35.0	900.0	
DESULF HCGO (B) VIA VH	311.0	0.38						35.0	900.0	
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	22.0					
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	295.5	0.02						-20.0	206.0	
DESULFURIZED RESID B	324.6	0.30						60.0	1660.0	
RAFFINATE	251.0	0.001	4.2	58.5	8.5					
FCC HVY NAPH 300-430	294.6	0.075	0.20	2.0	40.0	-98.0	19.0	-80.0	30.0	18.0
LIGHT CYCLE OIL	337.9	1.615								
SLURRY OIL	382.2	2.77								
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	231.4	0.0005	13.0	213.0	0.0					
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE	270.5	0.001	1.0	11.8	8.0					
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	261.3	0.001	1.4	17.1	5.0					
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	264.0	0.001	1.2	14.4	5.0					
300/550 HYDROCRACKATE	284.5	0.004			8.0	-60.0	62.5	-60.0	62.5	30.0
345/650 HYDROCRACKATE	289.1	0.01			10.0	-50.0	86.0	-50.0	86.0	
COKER GASO C5-400	263	0.26	10	160	13					
LCGO 400-650	308.0	0.65						-20.0	206.0	
HCGO 650-950	319.0	1.10						40.0	1000.0	
COKER GASO C5-400	263	0.6	10	160	13					
LCGO 400-650	308.0	1.89						-20.0	206.0	
HCGO 650-950	319.0	3.78						40.0	1000.0	
C5/160 REFORMATE	232.7	0.0	13.0	213.0	2.5					
PYROLYSIS FUEL OIL	315.0	0.1						-25.0	180.0	
PYROLYSIS PITCH	350.0	1.5								

Table A-20 (Concluded)

Cetane Index	Diesel Index	Viscosity at 122 F		LV Pct Evaporated at Temp T (Deg F)									
		CS	Index	290	350	370	400	450	470	540	590	625	
		M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	
LSR (C5/160) A				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LSR (C5/175) A				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NAPHTHA (160/295) A		0.75	79.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NAPHTHA (175/295) A		0.77	78.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HEAVY NAPHTHA A		1.08	70.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KEROSENE A	47.5	56.1	1.75	60.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100	100
LT GAS OIL A	55.0	52.6	4.1	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80
REDUCED CRUDE A			420.0	20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSR (C5/160) B					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LSR (C5/175) B					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NAPHTHA (160/295) B					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NAPHTHA (175/295) B					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HEAVY NAPHTHA B			0.95	73.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KEROSENE B	48.5	54.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100	100
LT GAS OIL B	53.5	49.5	3.7	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80
REDUCED CRUDE B			440.0	20.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VACUUM GAS OIL A			120.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VACUUM RESID A				6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VACUUM GAS OIL B			100.0	25.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VACUUM RESID B				6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVY NAPH A VIA KHT			1.08	70.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KEROSENE A VIA KHT	47.5	56.1	1.75	60.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100	100
HVY NAPH B VIA KHT			0.95	73.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KEROSENE B VIA KHT	48.5	54.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100	100
DESULF FCC HVY NAPH	33				7	30	49	88	100	100	100	100	100
LT GAS OIL A VIA GHT	55.0	52.6	4.1	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80
LT GAS OIL B VIA GHT	53.5	49.5	3.7	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80
LCCO (DESULFURIZED)			1.8	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LCCO (DESULFURIZED)			1.8	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA					60	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	48.5	46.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	10	25	85	100	100
VGO B VIA HT			26.0	32.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HCCO (DESULFURIZED)			100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HCCO (DESULFURIZED)			100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA					60	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	48.5	46.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	10	25	85	100	100
DESULFURIZED RESID B			150.0	24.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAFFINATE					74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FCC HVY NAPH 300-430	32				5	29	47	85	100	100	100	100	100
LIGHT CYCLE OIL			3.0	52.0	0	0	0	0	0	7	62	90	100
SLURRY OIL			50.0	29.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE					50	84	91	100	100	100	100	100	100
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE					97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE					70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
300/550 HYDROCRACKATE	50.0	61.6	1.5	63.0	0	16	33	48	67	74	96	100	100
345/650 HYDROCRACKATE	56.0	63.5	2.1	57.0	0	2	6	12	28	36	66	85	100
COKER GASO C5-400					50	75	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
LCCO 400-650	42.5	40.0	1.8	60.0	0	0	0	10	25	50	85	100	100
HCCO 650-950			100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COKER GASO C5-400					50	75	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
LCCO 400-650	42.5	40.0	1.8	60.0	0	0	0	10	25	50	85	100	100
HCCO 650-950			100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C5/160 REFORMATE					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PYROLYSIS FUEL OIL	25.5	30.0	6.5	42.6	0	8	12	22	40	50	74	89	97
PYROLYSIS PITCH				5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix B
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

Appendix B

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

This appendix is a supplement to Section 3.2.2. Included are:

- A brief description of the model
- A list of tables generated by the FORTRAN report program
- The naming conventions for the equations and variables
- A complete listing of the refining industry model (RIM) by equation order.

B.1 Model Description

The RIM is a linear programming (LP) mathematical representation of the refining and bulk transportation sectors of the U.S. petroleum industry. The geographic aggregation of the model is by the five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts and one foreign sector. The refining industry in each district is represented by a large and a small refinery type, each having three operating modes (base, low, and high conversion) on each of two basic crude oil types (high- and low-sulfur). Additional crude oils included are the heavy, high-sulfur crude used for District V (West Coast) refining, and Alaskan North Slope crude for PAD districts III and V. Twenty-two types of refinery products are included.

The model is coded in the Mathematical Programming System (MPS) format, which is compatible with many LP mathematical systems. The associated report generating program is written in FORTRAN and is, in part, specific to the Control Data 6000 series computer and to the APEX III LP system.

A step-by-step description of the technique for application of the RIM is included in Appendix C, which describes model validation.

For an optimal solution of the model, the results are reported in the following sets of output tables:

- (1) Analysis of production and movements between districts and foreign sector for each product
- (2) Refinery capacity utilization by refinery types (high-sulfur, low-sulfur, West Coast), refinery size classes, and PAD districts

- (3) Analysis of production and movements of all products from other districts and foreign sector for each district
- (4) Utility summary by type and district
- (5) Utility consumption by refinery types, sizes, and PAD districts for each utility
- (6) Investment summary by refinery types, sizes, and districts for future investment options to be added.

B.2 Refining Industry Model Naming Conventions

B.2.1 Equations

- (1) Refining section

XXYYYZ

XX = PAD District No. (extra digit for future subdistrict)

YYY = Product Code (see Table B-1)

Z = P for production

D for distribution

R for utility requirement

Example:

105CAP = PAD 1 production of diesel

Others:

ØJBF = Overall objective function

XXØBJ = Subobjective function in District XX

XXLRG = Sum large refinery capacity in District XX

XXSML = Ditto small refinery

- (2) Transportation section

XXPCAPYY = Pipeline capacity from PADXX to YY

XXMCAPYY = Ditto marine capacity

XXPCOST = Sums DIST XX pipeline cost based on total volume

XXMCOST = Ditto marine.

Table B-1

INDUSTRY MODEL
NOMENCLATURE CODE

The Refineries

L	Large refinery
M	Medium refinery
S	Small refinery

The Crudes

CA	Sweet crude
CB	Sour crude
CC	California crude
CD	Alaskan crude

The Cases

BA	Base conv
HC	High conv
LC	Low conv
MD	Max dist

The Products

C3P	C3 LPG
C4P	C4 LPG
NAP	Naphtha
4AA	Regular gasoline
4BA	Premium gasoline
4CA	Low-lead gasoline
4DA	Lead-free gasoline
5AA	JP-4 jet fuel
5BB	Jet A jet fuel
5CA	Diesel (No. 1)
5CB	No. 2 fuel oil
5CC	Diesel (No. 2)
5DA	High sulfur No. 6
5DB	Low sulfur No. 6
VGO	Vacuum gas oil
VRD	Vac residue
CKA	Coke (low sulfur)
CKB	Coke (high sulfur)
CKC	Coke (California crude)
CKD	Coke (Alaskan crude)
1A6	Benzene
1A7	Toluene
1A8	Mixed xylenes
1A9	C ₉ + aromatics
NC4	Normal butanes
IC4	Isobutanes
NGF	Natural gasoline
MIS	Miscellaneous products
KWH	Purchased electric power
BTU	Net fuel required
LAB	Labor
OPC	Operating costs
INV	Investments

B.2.2 Variable Names

(1) Products

XXYYYYZ

XX = PAD District

YYY = Product code

Z = Disposition code: blank = sum of DISTXX production

C = Dist XX demand

(2) Crudes

XXCYIN = Sum of crude of type N to Dist XX

XX = PAD District

Y = A Sweet crude

B Sour crude

C California heavy crude

D Alaskan North Slope crude

Other inputs

XXYYYYY = Sum of input YYYY to Dist XX

YYYY = NGFN = Nat gasoline

TNC4 = n-Butane

TIC4 = i-Butane

(3) Refinery types

XXCYZZZ

XX = Dist. No.

Y = A Sweet crude

B Sour crude

C California heavy crude

D Alaskan North Slope crude

ZZZ = LBA = Large, Base

LLC = Large, Low Conversion

LHC = Large, High Conversion

S-- = Ditto for small refinery

M-- = Ditto for medium refinery

XXTLRG = Total large refinery capacity in district XX

XXTSML = Ditto small refinery

(4) Incremental refinery processes

XXDLHCY = Hydrocracking

XX = District No.

DLHC = Diesel Hydrocracking

Y = 1, Shift existing HC capacity from maximum gasoline operation to maximum distillate operation

Y = 2, New HC capacity for distillate production

XXDLHTI = Hydrotreating No. 2 to diesel fuel cetane specification

XXDSHTY = Hydrodesulfurization of motor fuel

Y = A, HDS light gasoline and FCC feed for 100 ppm S, maximum

Y = C, HDS diesel fuel to 200 ppm S, maximum

XXZPREM = Option to shift premium gasoline to unleaded with credit for TEL saved

XX5CXX = Option to shift marginal No. 2 fuel oil to No. 1 diesel pool by use of cetane-improving additive

XX5BBX = Option to blend incremental Jet A fuel out of No. 1 diesel and No. 2 fuel oil

(5) Inter-PAD transfers, by product

XXYYZZK

XX = PAD Dist source of product

YYY = Product code

ZZ = PAD Dist destination of product

K = P = pipeline

M = marine

(6) Total transfers, by transport mode

XXTPIPY = TOTAL volume of product moved from Dist XX to Dist YY by pipeline

XXTMARY = Ditto marine

(7) Sub-cost function totals

XXØBJT = Total cost of refining and transportation in District XX, M\$/CD

104AP	RFS LJI	EQ	14	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.149700000	P	10CBLCC	0.149700000	P	10CBLHC	0.152100000	P	10CALBA	0.193500000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.134300000	P	10CASBA	0.134300000	P	10CALLC	0.115000000	P	10CASBA	0.115000000	P	10CASBA	0.091300000	P	10CASHC
		0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	-0.300000000	P	10DLHCL	-0.300000000	L	100LHC2	-0.300000000	L	100LHC2	-1.000000000	P	10AAA
104AP	RFS LJI	EQ	15	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.149700000	P	10CBLCC	0.149700000	P	10CBLHC	0.160400000	P	10CALBA	0.077000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.148200000	P	10CALHC	0.148200000	P	10CALLC	0.049000000	P	10CASBA	0.049000000	P	10CASHC	0.091300000	P	10CASHC
		0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	-0.150000000	P	10DLHCL	-0.150000000	L	100LHC2	-0.150000000	L	100LHC2	-1.000000000	P	10AAA
104AP	RFS LJI	EQ	16	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.149700000	P	10CBLCC	0.149700000	P	10CBLHC	0.180700000	P	10CALBA	0.056000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.148200000	P	10CALHC	0.148200000	P	10CALLC	0.042000000	P	10CASBA	0.042000000	P	10CASHC	0.091300000	P	10CASHC
		0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	-0.150000000	P	10DLHCL	-0.150000000	L	100LHC2	-0.150000000	L	100LHC2	-1.000000000	P	10AAA
10SGASP	RFS LJI	EQ	17	0.000000000	P	104AA	1.000000000	P	104AA	1.000000000	P	104CA	1.000000000	P	104CA	1.000000000	P	104CA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	101GAS	-1.000000000	P	101GAS	-1.000000000	P	105AA	-1.000000000	P	105AA	-1.000000000	P	105AA
105AAP	RFS LJI	EQ	16	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.007000000	P	10CBLCC	0.004500000	P	10CBLHC	0.004500000	P	10CALBA	0.007000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.007000000	P	10CALLC	0.007000000	P	10CASBA	0.007000000	P	10CASBA	0.010000000	P	10CASHC
105BAP	RFS LJI	EQ	19	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.032000000	P	10CBLCC	0.020000000	P	10CBLHC	0.032000000	P	10CALBA	0.032000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.032000000	P	10CALLC	0.032000000	P	10CASBA	0.032000000	P	10CASBA	0.050000000	P	10CASHC
105CAP	RFS LJI	EQ	20	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.063000000	P	10CBLCC	0.210000000	P	10CBLHC	0.050000000	P	10CALBA	0.032000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.063000000	P	10CALLC	0.032100000	P	10CASBA	0.050000000	P	10CASBA	0.050000000	P	10CASHC
105CAP	RFS LJI	EQ	21	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.177000000	P	10CBLCC	0.127000000	P	10CBLHC	0.179300000	P	10CALBA	0.195000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.177000000	P	10CALLC	0.192100000	P	10CASBA	0.175000000	P	10CASBA	0.155000000	P	10CASHC
105CAP	RFS LJI	EQ	22	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.177000000	P	10CBLCC	0.127000000	P	10CBLHC	0.179300000	P	10CALBA	0.195000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.177000000	P	10CALLC	0.192100000	P	10CASBA	0.175000000	P	10CASBA	0.155000000	P	10CASHC
105DAP	RFS LJI	EQ	23	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.039000000	P	10CBLCC	0.039000000	P	10CBLHC	0.039000000	P	10CALBA	0.061000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.039000000	P	10CALLC	0.061000000	P	10CASBA	0.070000000	P	10CASBA	0.070000000	P	10CASHC
105DBP	RFS LJI	EQ	24	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.039000000	P	10CBLCC	0.039000000	P	10CBLHC	0.039000000	P	10CALBA	0.052660000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.039000000	P	10CALLC	0.039000000	P	10CASBA	0.070000000	P	10CASBA	0.070000000	P	10CASHC
10VRDP	RFS LJI	EQ	25	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.046000000	P	10CBLCC	0.046000000	P	10CBLHC	0.049400000	P	10CALBA	0.037000000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CASLC	0.046000000	P	10CALLC	0.037000000	P	10CASBA	0.035000000	P	10CASBA	0.035000000	P	10CASHC
10CMAP	RFS LJI	EQ	26	0.000000000	P	10CALBA	0.033600000	P	10CALHC	0.033600000	P	10CALLC	0.033600000	P	10CKA	-1.000000000	P	10CKA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.033600000	P	10CBLCC	0.033600000	P	10CBLHC	0.033600000	P	10CKA	-1.000000000	P	10CKA
10CKAP	RFS LJI	EQ	27	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.004500000	P	10CBLCC	0.004500000	P	10CBLHC	0.004500000	P	10CKB	-1.000000000	P	10CKB
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CALBA	0.004500000	P	10CALLC	0.004500000	P	10CASBA	0.004500000	P	10CKB	-1.000000000	P	10CKB
10LAP	RFS LJI	EQ	28	0.000000000	P	10CBLBA	0.001400000	P	10CBLCC	0.001400000	P	10CBLHC	0.001400000	P	10CALBA	0.001400000	P	10CALBA
	RHS UPI	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	10CALBA	0.001400000	P	10CALLC	0.001400000	P	10CASBA	0.001400000	P	10CALBA	0.001400000	P	10CALBA

10CK80	EQ	56	-1.0000000000	P	10CK8B	1.0000000000	P	10CK8C	
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
10IA60	EQ	57	-1.0000000000	P	10IA6B	1.0000000000	P	10IA6C	
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
10IA70	EQ	58	-1.0000000000	P	10IA7B	1.0000000000	P	10IA7C	
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
10IA80	EQ	59	-1.0000000000	P	10IA8B	1.0000000000	P	10IA8C	
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
10MIS0	EQ	60	-1.0000000000	P	10MISB	1.0000000000	P	10MISC	
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20CB8J	EQ	61	-9.4000000000	L	20CB8I	-9.4000000000	P	20CB8H	-8.3000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								-8.5200000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								-0.9200000000
20SML	EQ	62	-1.0000000000	P	20SMLB	1.0000000000	P	20SMLC	-1.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								1.0000000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20L9G	EQ	63	-1.0000000000	P	20L9GB	-1.0000000000	P	20L9GC	-1.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								1.0000000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20CB8D	EQ	64	1.0000000000	P	20CB8I	-1.0000000000	P	20CB8H	-1.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20NGF0	EQ	65	1.0000000000	P	20NGFN	-0.1850000000	P	20CB8H	-0.1850000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								-0.2140000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20CAL0	EQ	66	1.0000000000	L	20CALI	-1.0000000000	P	20CALC	-1.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								1.0000000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								
20NC40	EQ	67	1.0000000000	P	20NC4B	-0.1330000000	P	20CB8H	-0.1330000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								-0.1330000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								-0.0140000000
20IC40	EQ	68	1.0000000000	P	20IC4B	-0.1330000000	P	20CB8H	-0.1330000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								-0.1330000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								-0.0070000000
20C3P	EQ	69	0.2440000000	P	20C3PB	0.2440000000	P	20C3PH	0.2440000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								0.2300000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								-1.0000000000
20C4P	EQ	70	0.0000000000	P	20C4PB	0.0000000000	P	20C4PH	0.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								0.0000000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								-1.0000000000
20L9P	EQ	71	0.0000000000	P	20L9PB	0.0000000000	P	20L9PH	0.0000000000
RHS LJI	0.0000000000								0.0000000000
RHS UPI	0.0000000000								0.0000000000

204BAP	RHS L01	EQ	72	160700000	P	Z0CBLCC	160700000	P	Z0CBLHC	160700000	P	Z0CALBA	163200000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS L01	EQ	72	160700000	P	Z0CALLC	160700000	P	Z0CASBA	122300000	P	Z0CASBA	049700000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	72	040000000	P	Z0DLHCL	040000000	P	Z0DLHCL	040000000	L	Z0DLHCL	040000000	P	Z04BA
204AAP	RHS L01	EQ	73	215600000	P	Z0CBLCC	215600000	P	Z0CBLHC	270700000	P	Z0CALBA	211100000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	73	194500000	P	Z0CALLC	194500000	P	Z0CASBA	193100000	P	Z0CASBA	149100000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	73	030000000	P	Z0DLHCL	030000000	P	Z0DLHCL	030000000	L	Z0DLHCL	030000000	P	Z04AA
204CAP	RHS L01	EQ	74	072000000	P	Z0CBLCC	072000000	P	Z0CBLHC	132400000	P	Z0CALBA	091500000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	74	072000000	P	Z0CALLC	072000000	P	Z0CASBA	083700000	P	Z0CASBA	149100000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	74	150000000	P	Z0DLHCL	150000000	P	Z0DLHCL	150000000	L	Z0DLHCL	150000000	P	Z04CA
204DAP	RHS L01	EQ	75	095400000	P	Z0CBLCC	095400000	P	Z0CBLHC	124000000	P	Z0CALBA	089100000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	75	095400000	P	Z0CALLC	095400000	P	Z0CASBA	072700000	P	Z0CASBA	149100000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	75	150000000	P	Z0DLHCL	150000000	P	Z0DLHCL	150000000	L	Z0DLHCL	150000000	P	Z04DA
205GASP	RHS L01	EQ	76	100000000	P	Z04AA	100000000	P	Z04AA	100000000	P	Z04CA	100000000	P	Z04DA
	RHS L01	EQ	76	000000000	P	Z0TCAAS									
205AAP	RHS L01	EQ	77	010900000	P	Z0CBLCC	010900000	P	Z0CBLHC	010900000	P	Z0CALBA	013600000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	77	010900000	P	Z0CALLC	010900000	P	Z0CASBA	012700000	P	Z0CASBA	012700000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	77	000000000	P	Z05AA	000000000	P	Z05AA	000000000	P	Z05BBX	000000000	P	Z05BBX
205BBP	RHS L01	EQ	78	043700000	P	Z0CBLCC	043700000	P	Z0CBLHC	043700000	P	Z0CALBA	044500000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	78	043700000	P	Z0CALLC	043700000	P	Z0CASBA	040100000	P	Z0CASBA	040100000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	78	000000000	P	Z05BB	000000000	P	Z05BB	000000000	P	Z05BBX	000000000	P	Z05BBX
205CAP	RHS L01	EQ	79	151000000	P	Z0CBLCC	151000000	P	Z0CBLHC	056900000	P	Z0CALBA	078000000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	79	151000000	P	Z0CALLC	151000000	P	Z0CASBA	110000000	P	Z0CASBA	100000000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	79	235000000	P	Z0DLHCL	235000000	P	Z0DLHCL	974300000	L	Z0DLHCL	100000000	P	Z0DLHCL
205CBP	RHS L01	EQ	80	156100000	P	Z0CBLCC	156100000	P	Z0CBLHC	114800000	P	Z0CALBA	139600000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	80	156100000	P	Z0CALLC	156100000	P	Z0CASBA	221900000	P	Z0CASBA	206900000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	80	000000000	P	Z05CX	000000000	P	Z05CX	005000000	P	Z05DHTA	100000000	P	Z05CB
205GDP	RHS L01	EQ	81	012200000	P	Z0CBLCC	012200000	P	Z0CBLHC	012200000	P	Z0CALBA	015200000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	81	012200000	P	Z0CALLC	012200000	P	Z0CASBA	010000000	P	Z0CASBA	010000000	P	Z0CASHC
205DAP	RHS L01	EQ	82	022400000	P	Z0CBLCC	022400000	P	Z0CBLHC	017800000	P	Z0CALBA	027700000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	82	022400000	P	Z0CALLC	022400000	P	Z0CASBA	038900000	P	Z0CASBA	035400000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	82	000000000	P	Z05DA	000000000	P	Z05DA	000000000	P	Z05DB	000000000	P	Z05DB
205GBP	RHS L01	EQ	83	022400000	P	Z0CBLCC	022400000	P	Z0CBLHC	017800000	P	Z0CALBA	027700000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	83	022400000	P	Z0CALLC	022400000	P	Z0CASBA	038900000	P	Z0CASBA	035400000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	83	000000000	P	Z0DLHCL	000000000	P	Z0DLHCL	022200000	P	Z0DLHCL	100000000	P	Z0DLHCL
205RDP	RHS L01	EQ	84	030100000	P	Z0CBLCC	030100000	P	Z0CBLHC	030100000	P	Z0CALBA	030600000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	84	030100000	P	Z0CALLC	030100000	P	Z0CASBA	076530000	P	Z0CASBA	076500000	P	Z0CASHC
	RHS UP1	EQ	84	000000000	P	Z0VRD									
206KAP	RHS L01	EQ	85	006100000	P	Z0CALLC	006100000	P	Z0CALLC	006100000	P	Z0CALLC	006100000	P	Z0CKA
	RHS L01	EQ	85	000000000	P	Z0CKB									
206KJP	RHS L01	EQ	86	009470000	P	Z0CBLCC	009470000	P	Z0CBLHC	009470000	P	Z0CALBA	009470000	P	Z0CALBA
	RHS L01	EQ	86	009470000	P	Z0CALLC	009470000	P	Z0CASBA	009470000	P	Z0CASBA	009470000	P	Z0CASHC

201A7P	EQ	60	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.000960000	P	20C8LHC	0.000970000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			-1.0000000000	P	201A7						
RHS UP:											
201A8P	EQ	69	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.001920000	P	20C8LHC	0.000700000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			-1.0000000000	P	201A8						
RHS UP:											
20M1SP	EQ	50	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.014000000	P	20C8LHC	0.014000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0272000000	P	20CALHC	0.014000000	P	20CALLC	0.013700000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.6129000000	P	20CASLC	-1.0000000000	P	20M1S			
20N1HR	EQ	91	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.024000000	P	20C8LHC	0.024000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20CALHC	0.024000000	P	20CALLC	0.024000000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20CASLC	0.024000000	P	20LHC1	0.0660000000	P	20DSHTA
20B1UR	EQ	92	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.058400000	P	20C8LHC	0.058400000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0585000000	P	20CALHC	0.058400000	P	20CALLC	0.058400000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20CASLC	0.058400000	P	20LHC2	0.0160000000	P	20DSHTA
20E1NER	EQ	93	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.066400000	P	20C8LHC	0.066400000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0665000000	P	20CALHC	0.066400000	P	20CALLC	0.066400000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20CASLC	0.066400000	P	20LHC1	0.0530000000	P	20DSHTA
20L1ABR	EQ	94	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.000000000	P	20C8LHC	0.000000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20CALHC	0.000000000	P	20CALLC	0.000000000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20CASLC	0.000000000	P	20LHC1	0.0000000000	P	20DSHTA
20D1PCR	EQ	95	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.014500000	P	20C8LHC	0.014500000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20CALHC	0.014500000	P	20CALLC	0.014500000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20CASLC	0.014500000	P	20LHC1	0.0125000000	P	20DSHTA
20I1AVR	EQ	96	0.0000000000	P	20C8LBA	0.000000000	P	20C8LHC	0.000000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20DSHTC	0.000000000	P	20LHC2	0.0000000000	P	20CASBA
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20N1P01	0.0000000000	P	20M1N	0.0000000000	P	20DSHTA
20C13PD	EQ	97	0.0000000000	P	20C3P	0.000000000	P	10C3P02H	0.000000000	P	20C3P0FH
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20C3PGF	0.0000000000	P	20C3P01H	0.0000000000	P	20C3P03H
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20C3PCF	0.0000000000	P	20C3P04H	0.0000000000	P	20C3P05H
20C14PD	EQ	98	0.0000000000	P	20C4P	0.000000000	P	10C4P02H	0.000000000	P	20C4P0FH
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20C4PGF	0.0000000000	P	20C4P01H	0.0000000000	P	20C4P03H
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20C4PCF	0.0000000000	P	20C4P04H	0.0000000000	P	20C4P05H
20N1AP0	EQ	99	0.0000000000	P	20NAP	0.000000000	P	10NAP02H	0.000000000	P	20NAP0FH
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20NAPGF	0.0000000000	P	10NAP01H	0.0000000000	P	20NAP03H
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20NAPCF	0.0000000000	P	20NAP04H	0.0000000000	P	20NAP05H
20A1BAJ	EQ	100	0.0000000000	P	20ABA	0.000000000	P	10ABA02H	0.000000000	P	20ABA0FH
RHS L0:			0.0000000000	P	20ABAGF	0.0000000000	P	20ABAG1H	0.0000000000	P	20ABAG3H
RHS UP:			0.0000000000	P	20ABAGCF	0.0000000000	P	20ABAG4H	0.0000000000	P	20ABAG5H

204AA0	LQ	101	-1.000000000 P 204AA	-1.000000000 P 104AA02M	-1.000000000 P 104AA02P	-1.000000000 P 204AA0FM
RHS L01	C.000000000		1.000000000 P 204AA	1.000000000 P 204AA01M	1.000000000 P 204AA01P	1.000000000 P 204AA03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 204AA03P	1.000000000 P 204AA04P	1.000000000 P 204AA05M	1.000000000 P 204AA05P
			-1.000000000 P 304AA02M	-1.000000000 P 304AA02P	-1.000000000 P 404AA02P	-1.000000000 P 504AA02M
			-1.000000000 P 504AA02P	-1.000000000 P F04AA02P	-1.000000000 P F04AA02P	-1.000000000 P 204AAC
204CA0	EQ	102	-1.000000000 P 204CA	-1.000000000 P 104CA02M	-1.000000000 P 104CA02P	-1.000000000 P 204CA0FM
RHS L01	C.000000000		1.000000000 P 204CA0FP	1.000000000 P 204CA01M	1.000000000 P 204CA01P	1.000000000 P 204CA03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 204CA03P	1.000000000 P 204CA04P	1.000000000 P 204CA05M	1.000000000 P 204CA05P
			-1.000000000 P 304CA02M	-1.000000000 P 304CA02P	-1.000000000 P 404CA02P	-1.000000000 P 504CA02M
			-1.000000000 P 504CA02P	-1.000000000 P F04CA02P	-1.000000000 P F04CA02P	-1.000000000 P 204CAC
204DA0	EQ	103	-1.000000000 P 204DA	-1.000000000 P 104DA02M	-1.000000000 P 104DA02P	-1.000000000 P 204DA0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 204DA0FP	1.000000000 P 204DA01M	1.000000000 P 204DA01P	1.000000000 P 204DA03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 204DA03P	1.000000000 P 204DA04P	1.000000000 P 204DA05M	1.000000000 P 204DA05P
			-1.000000000 P 304DA02M	-1.000000000 P 304DA02P	-1.000000000 P 404DA02P	-1.000000000 P 504DA02M
			-1.000000000 P 504DA02P	-1.000000000 P F04DA02P	-1.000000000 P F04DA02P	-1.000000000 P 204DAC
205GA0	EG	104	-1.000000000 P 205GA	-1.000000000 P 105GA02M	-1.000000000 P 105GA02P	-1.000000000 P 205GA0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 X 205GAC	1.000000000 P 205GAC	1.000000000 P 205GAC	1.000000000 P 205GAC0FM
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
205AA0	EQ	105	-1.000000000 P 205AA	-1.000000000 P 105AA02M	-1.000000000 P 105AA02P	-1.000000000 P 205AA0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205AA0FP	1.000000000 P 205AA01M	1.000000000 P 205AA01P	1.000000000 P 205AA03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205AA03P	1.000000000 P 205AA04P	1.000000000 P 205AA05M	1.000000000 P 205AA05P
			-1.000000000 P 305AA02M	-1.000000000 P 305AA02P	-1.000000000 P 405AA02P	-1.000000000 P 505AA02M
			-1.000000000 P 505AA02P	-1.000000000 P F05AA02P	-1.000000000 P F05AA02P	-1.000000000 L 205AAC
205BB0	EQ	106	-1.000000000 P 205BB	-1.000000000 P 105BB02M	-1.000000000 P 105BB02P	-1.000000000 P 205BB0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205BB0FP	1.000000000 P 205BB01M	1.000000000 P 205BB01P	1.000000000 P 205BB03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205BB03P	1.000000000 P 205BB04P	1.000000000 P 205BB05M	1.000000000 P 205BB05P
			-1.000000000 P 305BB02M	-1.000000000 P 305BB02P	-1.000000000 P 405BB02P	-1.000000000 P 505BB02M
			-1.000000000 P 505BB02P	-1.000000000 P F05BB02P	-1.000000000 P F05BB02P	-1.000000000 L 205BB8C
205CA0	EQ	107	-1.000000000 P 205CA	-1.000000000 P 105CA02M	-1.000000000 P 105CA02P	-1.000000000 P 205CA0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205CA0FP	1.000000000 P 205CA01M	1.000000000 P 205CA01P	1.000000000 P 205CA03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205CA03P	1.000000000 P 205CA04P	1.000000000 P 205CA05M	1.000000000 P 205CA05P
			-1.000000000 P 305CA02M	-1.000000000 P 305CA02P	-1.000000000 P 405CA02P	-1.000000000 P 505CA02M
			-1.000000000 P 505CA02P	-1.000000000 P F05CA02P	-1.000000000 P F05CA02P	-1.000000000 L 205CAC
205DLIM	GE	108	-0.750000000 L 205CC	1.000000000 L 205CC	1.000000000 L 205CC	1.000000000 P 205CC0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	+INF					
205E0	EQ	109	-1.000000000 P 205E	-1.000000000 P 105E02M	-1.000000000 P 105E02P	-1.000000000 P 205E0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205E0FP	1.000000000 P 205E01M	1.000000000 P 205E01P	1.000000000 P 205E03M
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205E03P	1.000000000 P 205E04P	1.000000000 P 205E05M	1.000000000 P 205E05P
			-1.000000000 P 305E02M	-1.000000000 P 305E02P	-1.000000000 P 405E02P	-1.000000000 P 505E02M
			-1.000000000 P 505E02P	-1.000000000 P F05E02P	-1.000000000 P F05E02P	-1.000000000 L 205E8C
205G00	EQ	110	-1.000000000 P 205G	-1.000000000 P 105G002M	-1.000000000 P 105G002P	-1.000000000 P 205G00FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205G003M	1.000000000 P 205G005M	1.000000000 P 205G002M	1.000000000 P 205G003M
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
205H00	EQ	111	-1.000000000 P 205H	-1.000000000 P 105H002M	-1.000000000 P 105H002P	-1.000000000 P 205H00FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205H003M	1.000000000 P 205H005M	1.000000000 P 205H002M	1.000000000 P 205H003M
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
205I00	EQ	112	-1.000000000 P 205I	-1.000000000 P 105I002M	-1.000000000 P 105I002P	-1.000000000 P 205I00FM
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 205I003M	1.000000000 P 205I005M	1.000000000 P 205I002M	1.000000000 P 205I003M
RHS UP1	0.000000000					

20CKAD	EQ	114	-1.0000000000	P 20CKA	1.0000000000	P 20CKAC	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
20CKB0	EQ	115	-1.0000000000	P 20CKB	1.0000000000	P 20CKBC	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
201A60	EQ	116	-1.0000000000	P 201A6	1.0000000000	P 201A6C	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
201A70	EQ	117	-1.0000000000	P 201A7	1.0000000000	P 201A7C	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
201A80	EQ	118	-1.0000000000	P 201A8	1.0000000000	P 201A8C	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
20M1S0	EQ	119	-1.0000000000	P 20M1S	1.0000000000	P 20M1SC	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
300B10	EQ	120	-9.2500000000	L 300B1N	-9.0000000000	P 300B1N	-9.3000000000 P 30NGFN
RHS L01	0.0000000000						-9.7200000000 P 30BTU
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						.3000000000 X 30ZPREM
300B10	EQ	120	-6.5000000000	P 30TNC4	-7.3000000000	P 30TIC4	-1.0000000000 P 30TPCST
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
300B10	EQ	120	-0.0000000000	P 30LAB	1.0000000000	P 300PC	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
300B10	EQ	120	-0.5200000000	P 305CXK	1.0000000000	P 300BJT	
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30LRG	EQ	121	-1.0000000000	P 30CBLBA	-1.0000000000	P 30CBLCC	-1.0000000000 P 30CALBA
RHS L01	0.0000000000						1.0000000000 L 30TLRG
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30MED	EQ	122	-1.0000000000	P 30CAF8A	-1.0000000000	P 30CARLC	-1.0000000000 P 30CBMBA
RHS L01	0.0000000000						1.0000000000 L 30THED
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30SRL	EQ	123	-1.0000000000	P 30CAS8A	-1.0000000000	P 30CASHC	1.0000000000 L 30TSHL
RHS L01	0.0000000000						
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30CAL0	EQ	124	1.0000000000	L 30CA1N	-1.0000000000	P 30CAMBA	-1.0000000000 P 30CAHHC
RHS L01	0.0000000000						-1.0000000000 P 30CASBA
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30CB10	EQ	125	1.0000000000	P 30CB1N	-1.0000000000	P 30CBMBA	-1.0000000000 P 30CBMHC
RHS L01	0.0000000000						1.0000000000 P 30CBHLC
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						
30CD10	EQ	126	1.0000000000	P 30CD1N	-1.0000000000	P 30CDLBA	-0.0250000000 P 30CARHC
RHS L01	0.0000000000						-0.0250000000 P 30CBLBA
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						-0.0250000000 P 30CALLC
30NGFD	EQ	127	1.0000000000	P 30NGFN	-0.0250000000	P 30CARBA	-0.0250000000 P 30CASBA
RHS L01	0.0000000000						-0.0250000000 P 30CBLBA
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						-0.0250000000 P 30CALLC
30NC40	EQ	128	1.0000000000	P 30TNC4	-0.0150000000	P 30CARBA	-0.0150000000 P 30CBHBA
RHS L01	0.0000000000						-0.0150000000 P 30CBLBA
RHS UP1	0.0000000000						-0.0150000000 P 30CALLC

30K1HR	EQ	152	3.203000000	P	30CAMBA	3.163600000	P	30CAMLG	3.215800000	P	30CAMHC	3.370700000	P	30CBMBA
RFS L01	EQ	152	3.352700000	P	30CBMLC	3.412500000	P	30CBMHC	4.334500000	P	30CBLBA	4.156700000	P	30CBLLC
RMS L01	EQ	152	4.591000000	P	30CBLHC	3.839700000	P	30CALBA	3.903800000	P	30CALHC	3.805600000	P	30CALLC
RMS UP1	EQ	152	4.438000000	P	30COLBA	2.483000000	P	30CASBA	2.435100000	P	30CASHC	2.463000000	P	30CASLC
	EQ	152	33.160000000	P	30DLHCL	.068000000	P	30DLHTI	1.050000000	P	30DSHTA	3.120000000	P	30DSHTC
	EQ	152	-1.000000000	P	30KWH									
308TUR	EQ	153	.626940000	P	30CAMBA	.056960000	P	30CAMLG	.058960000	P	30CAMHC	.056660000	P	30CBMBA
RMS L01	EQ	153	.654400000	P	30CBMLC	.057300000	P	30CBMHC	.060970000	P	30CBLBA	.056190000	P	30CBLLC
RMS UP1	EQ	153	.063100000	P	30CBLHC	.060560000	P	30CALBA	.063040000	P	30CALHC	.059000000	P	30CALLC
	EQ	153	.072240000	P	30COLBA	.042896000	P	30CASBA	.057320000	P	30CASHC	.042890000	P	30CASLC
	EQ	153	-.055000000	L	30DLHCL	.016000000	P	30DSHTA	.008000000	P	30DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	30BTU
30ENER	EQ	154	.662960000	P	30CAMBA	.062910000	P	30CAMLG	.065010000	P	30CAMHC	.057000000	P	30CBMBA
RMS L01	EQ	154	.651700000	P	30CBMLC	.063700000	P	30CBMHC	.069220000	P	30CBLBA	.064000000	P	30CBLLC
RMS UP1	EQ	154	.071400000	P	30CBLHC	.067780000	P	30CALBA	.070460000	P	30CALHC	.066150000	P	30CALLC
	EQ	154	.084300000	P	30COLBA	.047560000	P	30CASBA	.061910000	P	30CASHC	.047560000	P	30CASLC
	EQ	154	.520000000	P	30DLHCL	-.055000000	L	30DLHCL	.025000000	P	30DLHTI	.018000000	P	30DSHTA
	EQ	154	.014000000	P	30DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	30ENE						
30LABR	EQ	155	.500000000	P	30CAMBA	.500000000	P	30CAMLG	5.000000000	P	30CAMHC	5.000000000	P	30CBMBA
RMS L01	EQ	155	.500000000	P	30CBMLC	5.000000000	P	30CBMHC	5.000000000	P	30CBLBA	5.000000000	P	30CBLLC
RMS UP1	EQ	155	5.000000000	P	30CBLHC	5.000000000	P	30CALBA	5.000000000	P	30CALHC	5.000000000	P	30CALLC
	EQ	155	5.000000000	P	30COLBA	5.000000000	P	30CASBA	5.000000000	P	30CASHC	5.000000000	P	30CASLC
	EQ	155	.500000000	P	30DLHCL	.600000000	P	30DSHTA	.600000000	P	30DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	30DLHCL
30UPCR	EQ	156	.101300000	P	30CAMBA	.098600000	P	30CAMLG	.075000000	P	30CAMHC	.138200000	P	30CBMBA
RMS L01	EQ	156	.070600000	P	30CBMLC	.108500000	P	30CBMHC	.162100000	P	30CBLBA	.093800000	P	30CBLLC
RMS UP1	EQ	156	.121300000	P	30CBLHC	.138600000	P	30CALBA	.104200000	P	30CALHC	.118400000	P	30CALLC
	EQ	156	.111700000	P	30COLBA	.112900000	P	30CASBA	.111700000	P	30CASHC	-.038200000	P	30DLHCL
	EQ	156	-.557000000	L	30DLHCL	.012900000	P	30DLHTI	.013000000	P	30DSHTA	.006000000	P	30DSHTC
	EQ	156	-1.000000000	P	30DPC									
30IMVR	EQ	157	3.800000000	P	30DLHCL	.100000000	L	30DLHCL	.510000000	P	30DLHTI	.400000000	P	30DSHTA
RMS L01	EQ	157	1.134000000	P	30DSHTC	4.000000000	P	30LRGN	6.000000000	P	30MLN	-1.000000000	P	30INV
RMS UP1	EQ	157	2.700000000	P	30NPIP01	1.700000000	P	30NPIP02						
30C3P0	EQ	158	-1.000000000	P	30C3P	-1.000000000	P	10C3P03M	-1.000000000	P	10C3P03P	-1.000000000	P	20C3P03M
RMS L01	EQ	158	-1.600000000	P	20C3P03P	1.000000000	P	30C3P0FM	1.000000000	P	30C3P0FP	1.000000000	P	30C3P01M
RMS UP1	EQ	158	1.000000000	P	30C3P01P	1.000000000	P	30C3P02M	1.000000000	P	30C3P02P	1.000000000	P	30C3P04P
	EQ	158	1.000000000	P	30C3P05M	1.000000000	P	30C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	40C3P03P	-1.000000000	P	50C3P03M
	EQ	158	-1.600000000	P	50C3P03P	-1.000000000	P	F0C3P03M	-1.000000000	P	F0C3P03P	1.000000000	L	30C3PC
30C4P0	EQ	159	-1.000000000	P	30C4P	-1.000000000	P	10C4P03M	-1.000000000	P	10C4P03P	-1.000000000	P	20C4P03M
RMS L01	EQ	159	-1.600000000	P	20C4P03P	1.000000000	P	30C4P0FM	1.000000000	P	30C4P0FP	1.000000000	P	30C4P01M
RMS UP1	EQ	159	1.000000000	P	30C4P01P	1.000000000	P	30C4P02M	1.000000000	P	30C4P02P	1.000000000	P	30C4P04P
	EQ	159	1.000000000	P	30C4P05M	1.000000000	P	30C4P05P	-1.000000000	P	40C4P03P	-1.000000000	P	50C4P03M
	EQ	159	-1.600000000	P	50C4P03P	-1.000000000	P	F0C4P03M	-1.000000000	P	F0C4P03P	1.000000000	L	30C4PC
30NAP0	EQ	160	-1.000000000	P	30NAP	-1.000000000	P	10NAP03M	-1.000000000	P	10NAP03P	-1.000000000	P	20NAP03M
RMS L01	EQ	160	-1.600000000	P	20NAP03P	1.000000000	P	30NAP0FM	1.000000000	P	30NAP0FP	1.000000000	P	30NAP01M
RMS UP1	EQ	160	1.000000000	P	30NAP01P	1.000000000	P	30NAP02M	1.000000000	P	30NAP02P	1.000000000	P	30NAP04P
	EQ	160	1.000000000	P	30NAP05M	1.000000000	P	30NAP05P	-1.000000000	P	40NAP03P	-1.000000000	P	50NAP03M
	EQ	160	-1.600000000	P	50NAP03P	-1.000000000	P	F0NAP03M	-1.000000000	P	F0NAP03P	1.000000000	L	30NAPC
304BAD	EQ	161	-1.000000000	P	304BA	-1.000000000	P	104BA03M	-1.000000000	P	104BA03P	-1.000000000	P	204BA03M
RMS L01	EQ	161	-1.600000000	P	204BA03P	1.000000000	P	304BA0FM	1.000000000	P	304BA0FP	1.000000000	P	304BA01M
RMS UP1	EQ	161	1.000000000	P	304BA01P	1.000000000	P	304BA02M	1.000000000	P	304BA02P	1.000000000	P	304BA04P
	EQ	161	1.000000000	P	304BA05M	1.000000000	P	304BA05P	-1.000000000	P	404BA03P	-1.000000000	P	504BA03M
	EQ	161	-1.600000000	P	504BA03P	-1.000000000	P	F04BA03M	-1.000000000	P	F04BA03P	1.000000000	L	304BAC
304AAD	EQ	162	-1.000000000	P	304AA	-1.000000000	P	104AAC3M	-1.000000000	P	104AAC3P	-1.000000000	P	204AA03M
RMS L01	EQ	162	-1.600000000	P	204AA03P	1.000000000	P	304AA0FM	1.000000000	P	304AA0FP	1.000000000	P	304AA01M
RMS UP1	EQ	162	1.000000000	P	304AA01P	1.000000000	P	304AA02M	1.000000000	P	304AA02P	1.000000000	P	304AA04P

304CA0	RHS LUI	E0	123	-1.0000000000 P 304CA	-1.0000000000 P 104CAC03M	-1.0000000000 P 104CA03P	-1.0000000000 P 204CA03M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 204CA03P	1.0000000000 P 304CAF0F	1.0000000000 P 304CA04P	1.0000000000 P 304CA01M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 304CA03M	1.0000000000 P 304CA02P	1.0000000000 P 304CA04P	1.0000000000 P 304CA04P
				-1.0000000000 P 304CA03P	1.0000000000 P 304CA05P	-1.0000000000 P 404CA03P	-1.0000000000 P 504CA03M
				-1.0000000000 P 304CA03P	-1.0000000000 P 304CA03M	1.0000000000 P 304CA03P	1.0000000000 P 304CA03M
3040AD	RHS LUI	E0	124	-1.0000000000 P 3040A	-1.0000000000 P 1040AC03M	-1.0000000000 P 1040A03P	-1.0000000000 P 2040A03M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 2040A03P	1.0000000000 P 3040AC0F0M	1.0000000000 P 3040A04P	1.0000000000 P 3040A01M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 3040A03M	1.0000000000 P 3040A02M	1.0000000000 P 3040A04P	1.0000000000 P 3040A04P
				1.0000000000 P 3040A03M	1.0000000000 P 3040A05P	-1.0000000000 P 4040A03P	-1.0000000000 P 5040A03M
				-1.0000000000 P 3040A03P	-1.0000000000 P 3040A03M	1.0000000000 P 3040A03P	1.0000000000 P 3040A03M
305GAS0	RHS LUI	E0	125	-1.0000000000 P 305AAC	-1.0000000000 P 3048AC	-1.0000000000 P 304CAC	-1.0000000000 P 3040ADAC
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 X 305GASC			
		0.0000000000					
305AAD	RHS LUI	E0	126	-1.0000000000 P 305AA	-1.0000000000 P 105AA03M	-1.0000000000 P 105AA03P	-1.0000000000 P 205AA03M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 205AA03P	1.0000000000 P 305AA0F0M	1.0000000000 P 305AA0F0P	1.0000000000 P 305AA01M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 305AA01P	1.0000000000 P 305AA02M	1.0000000000 P 305AA02P	1.0000000000 P 305AA04P
				1.0000000000 P 305AA05M	1.0000000000 P 305AA05P	-1.0000000000 P 405AA03P	-1.0000000000 P 505AA03M
				-1.0000000000 P 305AA03P	-1.0000000000 P 305AA03M	1.0000000000 P 305AA03P	1.0000000000 L 305AAC
3058B0	RHS LUI	E0	127	-1.0000000000 P 3058B	-1.0000000000 P 1058B03M	-1.0000000000 P 1058B03P	-1.0000000000 P 2058B03M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 2058B03P	1.0000000000 P 3058B0F0M	1.0000000000 P 3058B0F0P	1.0000000000 P 3058B01M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 3058B01P	1.0000000000 P 3058B02M	1.0000000000 P 3058B02P	1.0000000000 P 3058B04P
				1.0000000000 P 3058B05M	1.0000000000 P 3058B05P	-1.0000000000 P 4058B03P	-1.0000000000 P 5058B03M
				-1.0000000000 P 3058B03P	-1.0000000000 P 3058B03M	1.0000000000 P 3058B03P	1.0000000000 L 3058BC
305CA0	RHS LUI	E0	128	-1.0000000000 P 305CA	-1.0000000000 P 105CAC03M	-1.0000000000 P 105CAC03P	-1.0000000000 P 205CAC03M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 205CAC03P	1.0000000000 P 305CA0F0M	1.0000000000 P 305CA0F0P	1.0000000000 P 305CA01M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 305CA01P	1.0000000000 P 305CA02M	1.0000000000 P 305CA02P	1.0000000000 P 305CA04P
				1.0000000000 P 305CA05M	1.0000000000 P 305CA05P	-1.0000000000 P 405CA03P	-1.0000000000 P 505CA03M
				-1.0000000000 P 305CA03P	-1.0000000000 P 305CA03M	1.0000000000 P 305CA03P	1.0000000000 L 305CAC
				1.0000000000 L 305CCC			
3050LIM	RHS LUI	GE	129	-0.7500000000 L 305CAC	1.0000000000 L 305CCC		
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000					
		+INF					
305C80	RHS LUI	E0	170	-1.0000000000 P 305C8	-1.0000000000 P 105C803M	-1.0000000000 P 105C803P	-1.0000000000 P 205C803M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 205C803P	1.0000000000 P 305C80F0M	1.0000000000 P 305C80F0P	1.0000000000 P 305C801M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 305C801P	1.0000000000 P 305C802M	1.0000000000 P 305C802P	1.0000000000 P 305C804P
				1.0000000000 P 305C805M	1.0000000000 P 305C805P	-1.0000000000 P 405C803P	-1.0000000000 P 505C803M
				-1.0000000000 P 305C803P	-1.0000000000 P 305C803M	1.0000000000 P 305C803P	1.0000000000 L 305C8C
				1.0000000000 L 305CCC			
30V600	RHS LUI	E0	171	-1.0000000000 P 30V60	-1.0000000000 P 10V6003M	-1.0000000000 P 10V6003P	-1.0000000000 P 20V6000F0M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 30V6003P	1.0000000000 P 30V6002M	1.0000000000 P 30V6002M	1.0000000000 P 30V60C
		0.0000000000					
30V0AD	RHS LUI	E0	172	-1.0000000000 P 30V0A	-1.0000000000 P 10V0A03M	-1.0000000000 P 10V0A03P	-1.0000000000 P 20V0A0F0M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 20V0A03P	1.0000000000 P 30V0A01M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A01M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A03M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 30V0A03M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A02M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A02M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A03M
				-1.0000000000 P 30V0A03P	-1.0000000000 P 30V0A03M	1.0000000000 P 30V0A03P	1.0000000000 P 30V0A03M
30V080	RHS LUI	E0	173	-1.0000000000 P 30V08	-1.0000000000 P 10V0803M	-1.0000000000 P 10V0803P	-1.0000000000 P 20V080F0M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 20V0803P	1.0000000000 P 30V0801M	1.0000000000 P 30V0801M	1.0000000000 P 30V0803M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 30V0803M	1.0000000000 P 30V0802M	1.0000000000 P 30V0802M	1.0000000000 P 30V0803M
				-1.0000000000 P 30V0803P	-1.0000000000 P 30V0803M	1.0000000000 P 30V0803P	1.0000000000 P 30V0803M
30V0FD	RHS LUI	E0	174	-1.0000000000 P 30V0F	-1.0000000000 P 10V0F03M	-1.0000000000 P 10V0F03P	-1.0000000000 P 20V0F00F0M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 20V0F03P	1.0000000000 P 30V0F01M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F01M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F03M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 30V0F03M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F02M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F02M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F03M
				-1.0000000000 P 30V0F03P	-1.0000000000 P 30V0F03M	1.0000000000 P 30V0F03P	1.0000000000 P 30V0F03M
30CKAD	RHS LUI	E0	175	-1.0000000000 P 30CKA	-1.0000000000 P 10CKA03M	-1.0000000000 P 10CKA03P	-1.0000000000 P 20CKA0F0M
	RHS UPI	0.0000000000		-1.0000000000 P 20CKA03P	1.0000000000 P 30CKA01M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA01M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA03M
		0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 30CKA03M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA02M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA02M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA03M
				-1.0000000000 P 30CKA03P	-1.0000000000 P 30CKA03M	1.0000000000 P 30CKA03P	1.0000000000 P 30CKA03M

301A60	EQ 177	-1.00000000 P 301A6	1.00000000 P 301A6C						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
301A70	EQ 178	-1.00000000 P 301A7	1.00000000 P 301A7C						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
301A80	EQ 179	-1.00000000 P 301A8	1.00000000 P 301A8C						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
30MISD	EQ 180	-1.00000000 P 30MIS	1.00000000 P 30MISC						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
400B1	EQ 181	-9.25000000 L 400B1A	-9.00000000 P 400B1B						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
405ML	EQ 182	-1.00000000 P 405MLA	-1.00000000 P 405MLB						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40CA1D	EQ 183	1.00000000 L 40CA1A	-1.00000000 P 40CA1B						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40CB1D	EQ 184	1.00000000 P 40CB1A	-1.00000000 P 40CB1B						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40NGFD	EQ 185	1.00000000 P 40NGFD	-0.73000000 P 40CASBA						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40NC4D	EQ 186	1.00000000 P 40NC4A	-0.01200000 P 40NC4B						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40IC4D	EQ 187	1.00000000 P 40IC4A	-0.00000000 P 40IC4B						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40C3PP	EQ 188	-0.12800000 P 40C3PA	-0.12800000 P 40C3PB						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40C4PP	EQ 189	-0.03100000 P 40C4PA	-0.03100000 P 40C4PB						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
40NAPP	EQ 190	-1.00000000 P 40NAPP							
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
4042MP	EQ 191	-0.13680000 P 4042MA	-0.13680000 P 4042MB						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								
4044AP	EQ 192	-0.27030000 P 4044AA	-0.27030000 P 4044AB						
RHS L31	0.00000000								
RHS U31	0.00000000								

404CAP	EQ	193	.140000000 P 40C8SLC	.175000000 P 40C8SHC	.059500000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.121500000 P 40CASLC	-.150000000 P 40DLHC1	-.150000000 L 40DLHC2
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
404DAP	EQ	194	.140000000 P 40C8SLC	.175000000 P 40C8SHC	.039700000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.121500000 P 40CASLC	-.150000000 P 40DLHC1	-.150000000 L 40DLHC2
RHS UPI	0.000000000		1.000000000 X 40ZPEM		
405GASP	EQ	195	1.000000000 P 404AAA	1.000000000 P 404CA	1.000000000 P 404DA
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
405AAP	EQ	196	.035200000 P 40C8SLC	.030900000 P 40C8SHC	.023400000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.023400000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 405AA	
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
405BAP	EQ	197	.043300000 P 40C8SLC	.045600000 P 40C8SHC	.056200000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.053800000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 405BB	1.000000000 P 405BBX
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
405CAP	EQ	198	.268900000 P 40C8SLC	.146000000 P 40C8SHC	.209700000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.304300000 P 40CASLC	1.235000000 P 40DLHC1	.974000000 L 40DLHC2
RHS UPI	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 405CA	1.000000000 P 405CX	-1.000000000 P 405BBX
405CBP	EQ	199	.088000000 P 40C8SLC	.088000000 P 40C8SHC	.132000000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.113000000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 40DLHT1	-.005000000 P 40DSHTA
RHS UPI	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 405CX	-.440000000 P 405BBX	
40V6DP	EQ	200	.002400000 P 40C8SLC	.002400000 P 40C8SHC	.002400000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.002400000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 40V6D	
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
405DAP	EQ	201	.032000000 P 40C8SLC	.032000000 P 40C8SHC	.032000000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.032000000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 405DA	
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
405DBP	EQ	202	.032000000 P 40C8SLC	.032000000 P 40C8SHC	.032000000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.032000000 P 40CASLC	-1.458000000 P 40DLHC1	-.022000000 P 40DLHT1
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
40V8DP	EQ	203	.054500000 P 40C8SLC	.054500000 P 40C8SHC	.054500000 P 40CASBA
RHS LJI	0.000000000		.054500000 P 40CASLC	-1.000000000 P 40V8D	
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
40CKAP	EQ	204	.004600000 P 40CASBA	.004600000 P 40CASLC	-.1.000000000 P 40CKA
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
40CKBP	EQ	205	.005800000 P 40C8SLC	.005800000 P 40C8SHC	-.1.000000000 P 40CKB
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
401A6P	EQ	206	-1.000000000 P 401A6		
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
401A7P	EQ	207	-1.000000000 P 401A7		
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				
401A8P	EQ	208	-1.000000000 P 401A8		
RHS LJI	0.000000000				
RHS UPI	0.000000000				

40RWR	EQ	21C	3.26500000	P	40CB58A	3.24140000	P	40CB5LC	3.25870000	P	40CB5HC	2.72900000	P	40CASBA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	2.52700000	P	40CASHC	3.09860000	P	40CASLC	33.16300000	P	40DLHC1	.66800000	P	40DLHT1
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.05000000	P	40DSHTA	3.12000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40RWH	-1.00000000	P	
40BTR	EQ	211	.05450000	P	40CB58A	.05317000	P	40CB5LC	.05665000	P	40CB5HC	.05163000	P	40CASBA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	.05480000	P	40CASHC	.05430000	P	40CASLC	-0.05500000	L	40DLHC2	-0.05500000	L	40DLHC2
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	.00000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40BTR	-1.00000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40ENE
40BKR	EQ	212	.06600000	P	40CB58A	.05926000	P	40CB5LC	.06278000	P	40CB5HC	.05676000	P	40CASBA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	.06030000	P	40CASHC	.06260000	P	40CASLC	.52000000	P	40DLHC1	-0.55000000	L	40DLHC2
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	.02500000	P	40DLHT1	.01800000	P	40DSHTA	.01400000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40ENE
40LABR	EQ	213	5.00000000	P	40CB58A	5.00000000	P	40CB5LC	5.00000000	P	40CB5HC	5.00000000	P	40CASBA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	5.00000000	P	40CASHC	5.00000000	P	40CASLC	.80000000	P	40DLHC1	.50000000	P	40DLHT1
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	.60000000	P	40DSHTC	.60000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40LAB	-1.00000000	P	40DLHT1
40PCR	EQ	214	.19500000	P	40CB58A	.09910000	P	40CB5LC	.13040000	P	40CB5HC	.17020000	P	40CASBA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	.18900000	P	40CASHC	.09710000	P	40CASLC	-0.03820000	P	40DLHC1	-0.55700000	L	40DLHC2
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	.01200000	P	40DLHT1	.01300000	P	40DSHTA	.00600000	P	40DSHTC	-1.00000000	P	40DPC
40LNR	EQ	215	3.60000000	P	40DLHC1	.10000000	L	40DLHC2	.51000000	P	40DLHT1	.40000000	P	40DSHTA
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.13400000	P	40DSHTC	6.00000000	P	40SHLN	-1.00000000	P	40INW	-1.00000000	P	40DSHTA
RHS	UP:	0.00000000												
40C3P0	EQ	216	-1.00000000	P	40C3P	-1.00000000	P	10C3P04P	-1.00000000	P	20C3P04P	-1.00000000	P	30C3P04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40C3P0FP	1.00000000	P	40C3P01P	1.00000000	P	40C3P02P	1.00000000	P	40C3P03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40C3P05P	-1.00000000	P	50C3P04P	-1.00000000	P	F0C3P04P	1.00000000	L	40C3PC
40C4P0	EQ	217	-1.00000000	P	40C4P	-1.00000000	P	10C4P04P	-1.00000000	P	20C4P04P	-1.00000000	P	30C4P04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40C4P0FP	1.00000000	P	40C4P01P	1.00000000	P	40C4P02P	1.00000000	P	40C4P03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40C4P05P	-1.00000000	P	50C4P04P	-1.00000000	P	F0C4P04P	1.00000000	L	40C4PC
40NAP0	EQ	218	-1.00000000	P	40NAP	-1.00000000	P	10NAP04P	-1.00000000	P	20NAP04P	-1.00000000	P	30NAP04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40NAP0FP	1.00000000	P	40NAP01P	1.00000000	P	40NAP02P	1.00000000	P	40NAP03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40NAP05P	-1.00000000	P	50NAP04P	-1.00000000	P	F0NAP04P	1.00000000	P	40NAPC
404BA0	EQ	219	-1.00000000	P	404BA	-1.00000000	P	104BA04P	-1.00000000	P	204BA04P	-1.00000000	P	304BA04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404BAGFP	1.00000000	P	404BA01P	1.00000000	P	404BA02P	1.00000000	P	404BA03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404BAG5P	-1.00000000	P	504BA04P	-1.00000000	P	F04BA04P	1.00000000	P	404BAC
404AA0	EQ	220	-1.00000000	P	404AA	-1.00000000	P	104AA04P	-1.00000000	P	204AA04P	-1.00000000	P	304AA04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404AALFP	1.00000000	P	404AA01P	1.00000000	P	404AA02P	1.00000000	P	404AA03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404AAG5P	-1.00000000	P	504AA04P	-1.00000000	P	F04AA04P	1.00000000	P	404AAC
404CA0	EQ	221	-1.00000000	P	404CA	-1.00000000	P	104CA04P	-1.00000000	P	204CA04P	-1.00000000	P	304CA04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404CALFP	1.00000000	P	404CA01P	1.00000000	P	404CA02P	1.00000000	P	404CA03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404CAL5P	-1.00000000	P	504CA04P	-1.00000000	P	F04CA04P	1.00000000	P	404CAC
404DA0	EQ	222	-1.00000000	P	404DA	-1.00000000	P	104DA04P	-1.00000000	P	204DA04P	-1.00000000	P	304DA04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404DAGFP	1.00000000	P	404DA01P	1.00000000	P	404DA02P	1.00000000	P	404DA03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	404DAG5P	-1.00000000	P	504DA04P	-1.00000000	P	F04DA04P	1.00000000	P	404DAC
404GASU	EQ	223	-1.00000000	P	404GAC	-1.00000000	P	104GAC	-1.00000000	P	204GAC	-1.00000000	P	304GAC
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	X	404GAC5C	1.00000000	X	404GAC5C						
RHS	UP:	0.00000000												
405AAD	EQ	224	-1.00000000	P	405AA	-1.00000000	P	105AA04P	-1.00000000	P	205AA04P	-1.00000000	P	305AA04P
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	405AAGFP	1.00000000	P	405AA01P	1.00000000	P	405AA02P	1.00000000	P	405AA03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	405AAG5P	-1.00000000	P	505AA04P	-1.00000000	P	F05AA04P	1.00000000	L	405AAC
405BDD	EQ	225	-1.00000000	P	405BAC	-1.00000000	P	105BAC	-1.00000000	P	205BAC	-1.00000000	P	305BAC
RHS	L3:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	405BAGFP	1.00000000	P	405BAC01P	1.00000000	P	405BAC02P	1.00000000	P	405BAC03P
RHS	UP:	0.00000000	1.00000000	P	405BAG5P	-1.00000000	P	505BAC04P	-1.00000000	P	F05BAC04P	1.00000000	L	405BAC

407CA0	EQ	226	-1.000000000 P 405CA	-1.000000000 P 105CA04P	-1.000000000 P 205CAG4P	-1.000000000 P 305CA04P
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 405CAGP	1.000000000 P 405CAC1P	1.000000000 P 405CA02P	1.000000000 P 405CA03P
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 405CAC5P	-1.000000000 P 505CA04P	-1.000000000 P 505CA04P	1.000000000 L 405CAC
405DLIM	GE	227	-1.750000000 L 405CAC	1.000000000 L 405CCC		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
405C80	EQ	228	-1.000000000 P 405C8	-1.000000000 P 105C804P	-1.000000000 P 205C804P	-1.000000000 P 305C804P
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 405C80FP	1.000000000 P 405C801P	1.000000000 P 405C802P	1.000000000 P 405C803P
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 405C805P	-1.000000000 P 505C804P	-1.000000000 P 505C804P	1.000000000 L 405C8C
40V600	EQ	229	-1.000000000 P 40V60	1.000000000 P 40V6DC		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
405DA0	EQ	230	-1.000000000 P 405DA	1.000000000 L 4050AC		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
405C80	EQ	231	-1.000000000 P 40508	1.000000000 L 40508C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
40VPR0	EQ	232	-1.000000000 P 40VPR0	1.000000000 P 40VPRDC		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
40CKA0	EQ	233	-1.000000000 P 40CKA	1.000000000 P 40CKKAC		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
40CK80	EQ	234	-1.000000000 P 40CK8	1.000000000 P 40CK8C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
401A60	EQ	235	-1.000000000 P 401A6	1.000000000 P 401A6C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
401A70	EQ	236	-1.000000000 P 401A7	1.000000000 P 401A7C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
401A80	EQ	237	-1.000000000 P 401A8	1.000000000 P 401A8C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
40M150	EQ	238	-1.000000000 P 40M15	1.000000000 P 40M15C		
RHS L01	0.000000000					
RHS UP1	0.000000000					
5006J	EQ	239	-4.250000000 L 5006JAIN	-9.000000000 P 5006JIN	-8.500000000 P 5006JIM	-8.750000000 L 5006JIM
RHS L01	0.000000000		-6.300000000 P 5006JFN	-6.900000000 P 5006JFN	-7.300000000 P 5006JFN	-0.200000000 P 5006JFN
RHS UP1	0.000000000		-10.800000000 P 5006JFU	-0.054000000 P 5006JFU	-1.000000000 P 5006JFU	-9.580000000 P 5006JFU
			-1.300000000 X 5006JREM	-0.092000000 P 5006JRX	1.000000000 P 5006JRT	-1.000000000 P 5006JRT
			-1.000000000 P 5006JST			
501K6	EQ	240	-1.000000000 P 501K6A	-1.000000000 P 501K6AC	-1.000000000 P 501K6ALC	-1.000000000 P 501K6ALB
RHS L01	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 501K6LLC	-1.000000000 P 501K6LLC	-1.000000000 P 501K6LLB	1.000000000 L 501K6LLB
RHS UP1	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 501K6LLR			
501PL	EQ	241	-1.000000000 P 501PLA	-1.000000000 P 501PLAC	-1.000000000 P 501PLALC	-1.000000000 L 501PLALB

50CA1D	EQ 242	1.000000000 P 50CALBA	-1.000000000 P 50CALLC
RHS L01	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 50CASBA	-1.000000000 P 50CASLC
RHS UPI	0.000000000		
50CB10	EQ 243	1.000000000 P 50CB01N	
RHS L01	0.000000000		
RHS UPI	0.000000000		
50CC10	EQ 244	1.000000000 P 50CC01N	-1.000000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000		
RHS UPI	0.000000000		
50CD10	EQ 245	1.000000000 L 50CD01N	
RHS L01	0.000000000		
RHS UPI	0.000000000		
50NGF0	EQ 246	1.000000000 P 50NGFN	-0.014000000 P 50CALBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	-0.014000000 P 50CCLBA	-0.014000000 P 50CCLHC
RHS UPI	0.000000000	-0.017200000 P 50CASBA	-0.017200000 P 50CASLC
50NC4D	EQ 247	1.000000000 P 50NC4	-0.015000000 P 50CALLC
RHS L01	0.000000000	-0.015000000 P 50CCLBA	-0.015000000 P 50CCLHC
RHS UPI	0.000000000	-0.018400000 P 50CASBA	-0.018400000 P 50CASLC
50IC4D	EQ 248	1.000000000 P 50IC4	-0.007000000 P 50CALBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	-0.006600000 P 50CCLBA	-0.006600000 P 50CCLHC
RHS UPI	0.000000000		
50C3PP	EQ 249	0.015000000 P 50CALBA	0.015000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	0.015000000 P 50CCLLC	0.015000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.018400000 P 50CASLC	-0.000000000 P 50C3P
50C4PP	EQ 250	0.009100000 P 50CALBA	0.009100000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	0.019000000 P 50CCLLC	0.010000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.021000000 P 50CASLC	-0.035000000 L 50DLHC2
50NAPP	EQ 251	0.009600000 P 50CALBA	0.009600000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	0.005000000 P 50CCLLC	0.009600000 P 50CASBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.037800000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 50MAP
504AAP	EQ 252	1.000000000 P 50CALBA	1.000000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CCLLC	1.000000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.079000000 P 50CASLC	0.450000000 P 50CASBA
504BAP	EQ 253	1.000000000 P 50CALBA	1.000000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CCLLC	1.000000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.026000000 P 50CASLC	0.400000000 L 50DLHC2
504CAP	EQ 254	0.062400000 P 50CALBA	0.062400000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	0.181100000 P 50CCLLC	0.220000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.050000000 P 50CASLC	-0.150000000 L 50DLHC2
504DAP	EQ 255	0.041600000 P 50CALBA	0.041600000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01	0.000000000	0.154000000 P 50CCLLC	0.023000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	0.079000000 P 50CASLC	-0.150000000 L 50DLHC2
50SGAP	EQ 256	1.000000000 P 504BA	1.000000000 P 504CA
RHS L01	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 504BA	1.000000000 P 504CA
RHS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 504GAS	

50C3PD	EQ	263	-1.000000000	P	50C3P	-1.000000000	P	10C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	10C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	20C3P05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	20C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	30C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	30C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	40C3P05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	50C3P01M	1.000000000	P	50C3P01M	1.000000000	P	50C3P01M	1.000000000	P	50C3P01P
			1.000000000	P	50C3P02M	1.000000000	P	50C3P02P	1.000000000	P	50C3P03M	1.000000000	P	50C3P03P
			1.000000000	P	50C3P04P	1.000000000	P	F0C3P05M	1.000000000	P	F0C3P05P	1.000000000	L	50C3P0C
50C4PD	EQ	264	-1.000000000	P	50C4P	-1.000000000	P	10C4P05M	-1.000000000	P	10C4P05P	-1.000000000	P	20C4P05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	20C4P05P	-1.000000000	P	30C4P05M	-1.000000000	P	30C4P05P	-1.000000000	P	40C4P05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	50C4P01M	1.000000000	P	50C4P01M	1.000000000	P	50C4P01M	1.000000000	P	50C4P01P
			1.000000000	P	50C4P02M	1.000000000	P	50C4P02P	1.000000000	P	50C4P03M	1.000000000	P	50C4P03P
			1.000000000	P	50C4P04P	1.000000000	P	F0C4P05M	1.000000000	P	F0C4P05P	1.000000000	L	50C4P0C
50NAP0	EQ	240	-1.000000000	P	50NAP	-1.000000000	P	10NAP05M	-1.000000000	P	10NAP05P	-1.000000000	P	20NAP05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	20NAP05P	-1.000000000	P	30NAP05M	-1.000000000	P	30NAP05P	-1.000000000	P	40NAP05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	50NAP01M	1.000000000	P	50NAP01M	1.000000000	P	50NAP01M	1.000000000	P	50NAP01P
			1.000000000	P	50NAP02M	1.000000000	P	50NAP02P	1.000000000	P	50NAP03M	1.000000000	P	50NAP03P
			1.000000000	P	50NAP04P	1.000000000	P	F0NAP05M	1.000000000	P	F0NAP05P	1.000000000	P	50NAP0C
504BA0	EQ	291	-1.000000000	P	504BA	-1.000000000	P	104BA05M	-1.000000000	P	104BA05P	-1.000000000	P	204BA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	204BA05P	-1.000000000	P	304BA05M	-1.000000000	P	304BA05P	-1.000000000	P	404BA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	504BA01M	1.000000000	P	504BA01M	1.000000000	P	504BA01M	1.000000000	P	504BA01P
			1.000000000	P	504BA02M	1.000000000	P	504BA02P	1.000000000	P	504BA03M	1.000000000	P	504BA03P
			1.000000000	P	504BA04P	1.000000000	P	F04BA05P	1.000000000	P	F04BA05P	1.000000000	P	504BA0C
504AA0	EQ	242	-1.000000000	P	504AA	-1.000000000	P	104AA05M	-1.000000000	P	104AA05P	-1.000000000	P	204AA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	204AA05P	-1.000000000	P	304AA05M	-1.000000000	P	304AA05P	-1.000000000	P	404AA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	504AA01M	1.000000000	P	504AA01M	1.000000000	P	504AA01M	1.000000000	P	504AA01P
			1.000000000	P	504AA02M	1.000000000	P	504AA02P	1.000000000	P	504AA03M	1.000000000	P	504AA03P
			1.000000000	P	504AA04P	1.000000000	P	F04AA05P	1.000000000	P	F04AA05P	1.000000000	P	504AA0C
504CA0	EQ	293	-1.000000000	P	504CA	-1.000000000	P	104CA05M	-1.000000000	P	104CA05P	-1.000000000	P	204CA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	204CA05P	-1.000000000	P	304CA05M	-1.000000000	P	304CA05P	-1.000000000	P	404CA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	504CA01M	1.000000000	P	504CA01M	1.000000000	P	504CA01M	1.000000000	P	504CA01P
			1.000000000	P	504CA02M	1.000000000	P	504CA02P	1.000000000	P	504CA03M	1.000000000	P	504CA03P
			1.000000000	P	504CA04P	1.000000000	P	F04CA05P	1.000000000	P	F04CA05P	1.000000000	P	504CA0C
504OA0	EQ	294	-1.000000000	P	504OA	-1.000000000	P	104OA05M	-1.000000000	P	104OA05P	-1.000000000	P	204OA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	204OA05P	-1.000000000	P	304OA05M	-1.000000000	P	304OA05P	-1.000000000	P	404OA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	504OA01M	1.000000000	P	504OA01M	1.000000000	P	504OA01M	1.000000000	P	504OA01P
			1.000000000	P	504OA02M	1.000000000	P	504OA02P	1.000000000	P	504OA03M	1.000000000	P	504OA03P
			1.000000000	P	504OA04P	1.000000000	P	F04OA05P	1.000000000	P	F04OA05P	1.000000000	P	504OA0C
505GAS0	EQ	295	-1.000000000	P	505GAC									
RHS L0:	0.000000000		1.000000000	X	505GASC									
RHS UP:	0.000000000													
505AA0	EQ	256	-1.000000000	P	505AA	-1.000000000	P	105AA05M	-1.000000000	P	105AA05P	-1.000000000	P	205AA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	205AA05P	-1.000000000	P	305AA05M	-1.000000000	P	305AA05P	-1.000000000	P	405AA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	505AA01M	1.000000000	P	505AA01M	1.000000000	P	505AA01M	1.000000000	P	505AA01P
			1.000000000	P	505AA02M	1.000000000	P	505AA02P	1.000000000	P	505AA03M	1.000000000	P	505AA03P
			1.000000000	P	505AA04P	1.000000000	P	F05AA05P	1.000000000	P	F05AA05P	1.000000000	L	505AA0C
505BB0	EQ	297	-1.000000000	P	505BB	-1.000000000	P	105BB05M	-1.000000000	P	105BB05P	-1.000000000	P	205BB05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	205BB05P	-1.000000000	P	305BB05M	-1.000000000	P	305BB05P	-1.000000000	P	405BB05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	505BB01M	1.000000000	P	505BB01M	1.000000000	P	505BB01M	1.000000000	P	505BB01P
			1.000000000	P	505BB02M	1.000000000	P	505BB02P	1.000000000	P	505BB03M	1.000000000	P	505BB03P
			1.000000000	P	505BB04P	1.000000000	P	F05BB05M	1.000000000	P	F05BB05P	1.000000000	L	505BB0C
505CA0	EQ	248	-1.000000000	P	505CA	-1.000000000	P	105CA05M	-1.000000000	P	105CA05P	-1.000000000	P	205CA05M
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	205CA05P	-1.000000000	P	305CA05M	-1.000000000	P	305CA05P	-1.000000000	P	405CA05P
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	505CA01M	1.000000000	P	505CA01M	1.000000000	P	505CA01M	1.000000000	P	505CA01P
			1.000000000	P	505CA02M	1.000000000	P	505CA02P	1.000000000	P	505CA03M	1.000000000	P	505CA03P
			1.000000000	P	505CA04P	1.000000000	P	F05CA05P	1.000000000	P	F05CA05P	1.000000000	L	505CA0C

GE	244	0000000000 L 505CAL	1.000000000 L 505CCC
505C80	EQ 300	-1.000000000 P 505C80	-1.000000000 P 105C805M
RMS LUI	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 205C805P	-1.000000000 P 305C805P
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 505C805M	1.000000000 P 505C805P
505C80P	EQ 300	-1.000000000 P 505C80P	-1.000000000 P 105C805M
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 505C805M	-1.000000000 P 305C805P
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 505C805P	1.000000000 P 505C805M
50V600	EQ 301	-1.000000000 P 50V600	-1.000000000 P 10V6005M
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50V6005M	1.000000000 P 20V6005M
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50V6005M	-1.000000000 P 30V6005M
5050A0	EQ 302	-1.000000000 P 5050A0	-1.000000000 P 1050A05M
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 5050A05M	1.000000000 P 2050A05M
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 L 5050A0	1.000000000 P 5050A03M
5050B0	EQ 303	-1.000000000 P 5050B0	-1.000000000 P 1050B05M
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 5050B05M	1.000000000 P 2050B05M
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 L 5050B0	1.000000000 P 5050B03M
50V800	EQ 304	-1.000000000 P 50V800	1.000000000 P 50V800C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50V800C	1.000000000 P 50V800C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50V800C	1.000000000 P 50V800C
50CKA0	EQ 305	-1.000000000 P 50CKA0	1.000000000 P 50CKA0C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKA0C	1.000000000 P 50CKA0C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKA0C	1.000000000 P 50CKA0C
50CKB0	EQ 306	-1.000000000 P 50CKB0	1.000000000 P 50CKB0C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKB0C	1.000000000 P 50CKB0C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKB0C	1.000000000 P 50CKB0C
50CKC0	EQ 307	-1.000000000 P 50CKC0	1.000000000 P 50CKC0C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKC0C	1.000000000 P 50CKC0C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50CKC0C	1.000000000 P 50CKC0C
501A60	EQ 308	-1.000000000 P 501A60	1.000000000 P 501A60C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A60C	1.000000000 P 501A60C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A60C	1.000000000 P 501A60C
501A70	EQ 309	-1.000000000 P 501A70	1.000000000 P 501A70C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A70C	1.000000000 P 501A70C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A70C	1.000000000 P 501A70C
501A80	EQ 310	-1.000000000 P 501A80	1.000000000 P 501A80C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A80C	1.000000000 P 501A80C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 501A80C	1.000000000 P 501A80C
50M150	EQ 311	-1.000000000 P 50M150	1.000000000 P 50M150C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50M150C	1.000000000 P 50M150C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50M150C	1.000000000 P 50M150C
F00B40	EQ 312	-1.000000000 P F00B40	-9.000000000 P F00B40C
RMS LUI	0.000000000	-15.000000000 L F00B40	-15.000000000 L F00B40C
RMS UPI	0.000000000	-12.000000000 P F00B40	-12.000000000 P F00B40C
50M150P	EQ 311	-1.000000000 P 50M150P	-1.000000000 P 50M150P
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50M150P	1.000000000 P 50M150P
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 50M150P	1.000000000 P 50M150P
F00B40P	EQ 312	-1.000000000 P F00B40P	-1.000000000 P F00B40P
RMS LUI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P F00B40P	1.000000000 P F00B40P
RMS UPI	0.000000000	1.000000000 P F00B40P	1.000000000 P F00B40P

F0C4P0	EQ	314	-1.000000000 P 10C4P0CFP	-1.000000000 P 20C4P0F0F	-1.000000000 P 20C4P0F0F
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 30C4P0F0F	-1.000000000 P 40C4P0F0F	-1.000000000 P 50C4P0F0F
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 50C4P0F0F	1.000000000 P 60C4P0F0F	1.000000000 P 70C4P0F0F
			1.000000000 P 80C4P0F0F	1.000000000 P 90C4P0F0F	1.000000000 P 00C4P0F0F
F0NAP0	EQ	315	-1.000000000 P 10NAP0CFM	-1.000000000 P 20NAP0CFM	-1.000000000 P 30NAP0CFM
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 30NAP0CFM	-1.000000000 P 40NAP0CFM	-1.000000000 P 50NAP0CFM
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 50NAP0CFM	1.000000000 P 60NAP0CFM	1.000000000 P 70NAP0CFM
			1.000000000 P 80NAP0CFM	1.000000000 P 90NAP0CFM	1.000000000 P 00NAP0CFM
F04AA0	EQ	316	-1.000000000 L F04AA	-1.000000000 P 104AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204AA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404AA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504AA0GF	1.000000000 P 604AA0GF	1.000000000 P 704AA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804AA0GF	1.000000000 P 904AA0GF	1.000000000 P 004AA0GF
F04BA0	EQ	317	-1.000000000 L F04BA	-1.000000000 P 104BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204BA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404BA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504BA0GF	1.000000000 P 604BA0GF	1.000000000 P 704BA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804BA0GF	1.000000000 P 904BA0GF	1.000000000 P 004BA0GF
F04CA0	EQ	318	-1.000000000 L F04CA	-1.000000000 P 104CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204CA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404CA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504CA0GF	1.000000000 P 604CA0GF	1.000000000 P 704CA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804CA0GF	1.000000000 P 904CA0GF	1.000000000 P 004CA0GF
F04DA0	EQ	319	-1.000000000 L F04DA	-1.000000000 P 104DA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204DA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204DA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304DA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404DA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504DA0GF	1.000000000 P 604DA0GF	1.000000000 P 704DA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804DA0GF	1.000000000 P 904DA0GF	1.000000000 P 004DA0GF
F04GA0	EQ	320	-1.000000000 L F04GA	-1.000000000 L F04GA	-1.000000000 L F04GA
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P F04GA	-1.000000000 L F04GA	-1.000000000 L F04GA
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P F04GA	1.000000000 L F04GA	1.000000000 L F04GA
F04SA0	EQ	321	-1.000000000 P F04SA	-1.000000000 P F04SA	-1.000000000 P F04SA
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P F04SA	-1.000000000 P F04SA	-1.000000000 P F04SA
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P F04SA	1.000000000 P F04SA	1.000000000 P F04SA
F04AA0	EQ	322	-1.000000000 L F04AA	-1.000000000 P 104AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204AA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304AA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404AA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504AA0GF	1.000000000 P 604AA0GF	1.000000000 P 704AA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804AA0GF	1.000000000 P 904AA0GF	1.000000000 P 004AA0GF
F04BA0	EQ	323	-1.000000000 L F04BA	-1.000000000 P 104BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204BA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304BA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404BA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504BA0GF	1.000000000 P 604BA0GF	1.000000000 P 704BA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804BA0GF	1.000000000 P 904BA0GF	1.000000000 P 004BA0GF
F04CA0	EQ	324	-1.000000000 L F04CA	-1.000000000 P 104CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 204CA0GF
RHS L0:	0.000000000		-1.000000000 P 204CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 304CA0GF	-1.000000000 P 404CA0GF
RHS U0:	0.000000000		1.000000000 P 504CA0GF	1.000000000 P 604CA0GF	1.000000000 P 704CA0GF
			1.000000000 P 804CA0GF	1.000000000 P 904CA0GF	1.000000000 P 004CA0GF

FUSDLM	GL	325	-750000000	P	F05CAC	1.000000000	P	F05CCC			
RHS L01	C.000000000										
RHS UP1	4INF										
F05C8D	EQ	326	-1.000000000	L	F05C8B	-1.000000000	P	105C8B5M	-1.000000000	P	105C8B5P
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05DAD	EQ	327	-1.000000000	P	F05DA	-1.000000000	P	105DA0FM	-1.000000000	P	105DA0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05EBO	EQ	328	-1.000000000	P	F05DB	-1.000000000	P	105DB0FM	-1.000000000	P	105DB0FM
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05G0D	EQ	329	-1.000000000	P	F05G0	-1.000000000	P	105G00FM	-1.000000000	P	105G00FM
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05VRD	EQ	330	-1.000000000	P	F05VR	-1.000000000	P	105VR0C	-1.000000000	P	105VR0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05KAD	EQ	331	-1.000000000	P	F05KA	-1.000000000	P	105KA0C	-1.000000000	P	105KA0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05KBD	EQ	332	-1.000000000	P	F05KB	-1.000000000	P	105KB0C	-1.000000000	P	105KB0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05CKD	EQ	333	-1.000000000	P	F05CK	-1.000000000	P	105CK0C	-1.000000000	P	105CK0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05IAD	EQ	334	-1.000000000	P	F05IA	-1.000000000	P	105IA0C	-1.000000000	P	105IA0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05IAD	EQ	335	-1.000000000	P	F05IA7	-1.000000000	P	105IA7C	-1.000000000	P	105IA7C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05IAD	EQ	336	-1.000000000	P	F05IA8	-1.000000000	P	105IA8C	-1.000000000	P	105IA8C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
F05IAD	EQ	337	-1.000000000	P	F05IAS	-1.000000000	P	105IAS0C	-1.000000000	P	105IAS0C
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
105CAP02	EQ	338	-1.000000000	L	105CAP02	-1.000000000	P	105CAP02P	-1.000000000	P	105CAP02P
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
105CAP03	EQ	339	-1.000000000	L	105CAP03	-1.000000000	P	105CAP03P	-1.000000000	P	105CAP03P
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										
105CAP04	EQ	340	-1.000000000	L	105CAP04	-1.000000000	P	105CAP04P	-1.000000000	P	105CAP04P
RHS L01	0.000000000										
RHS UP1	0.000000000										

LUPCAP03	EQ	341	1.0000000000	X	LUTPIP03	1.0000000000	P	10C3P03P	1.0000000000	P	10C4P03P	1.0000000000	P	10NAP03P
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA03P	1.0000000000	P	1048A03P	1.0000000000	P	104CA03P	1.0000000000	P	1040A03P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA03P	1.0000000000	P	1058B03P	1.0000000000	P	105CA03P	1.0000000000	P	105C803P
LUPCAP04	EQ	342	1.0000000000	L	LUTPIP04	1.0000000000	P	10C3P04P	1.0000000000	P	10C4P04P	1.0000000000	P	10NAP04P
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA04P	1.0000000000	P	1048A04P	1.0000000000	P	104CA04P	1.0000000000	P	1040A04P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA04P	1.0000000000	P	1058B04P	1.0000000000	P	105CA04P	1.0000000000	P	105C804P
ZOPCAP01	EQ	343	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP01	1.0000000000	P	20C3P01P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P01P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP01P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA01P	1.0000000000	P	2048A01P	1.0000000000	P	204CA01P	1.0000000000	P	2040A01P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA01P	1.0000000000	P	2058B01P	1.0000000000	P	205CA01P	1.0000000000	P	205C801P
ZOPCAP03	EQ	344	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP03	1.0000000000	P	20C3P03P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P03P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP03P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA03P	1.0000000000	P	2048A03P	1.0000000000	P	204CA03P	1.0000000000	P	2040A03P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA03P	1.0000000000	P	2058B03P	1.0000000000	P	205CA03P	1.0000000000	P	205C803P
ZOPCAP04	EQ	345	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP04	1.0000000000	P	20C3P04P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P04P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP04P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA04P	1.0000000000	P	2048A04P	1.0000000000	P	204CA04P	1.0000000000	P	2040A04P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA04P	1.0000000000	P	2058B04P	1.0000000000	P	205CA04P	1.0000000000	P	205C804P
ZOPCAP05	EQ	346	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP05	1.0000000000	P	20C3P05P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P05P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP05P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA05P	1.0000000000	P	2048A05P	1.0000000000	P	204CA05P	1.0000000000	P	2040A05P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA05P	1.0000000000	P	2058B05P	1.0000000000	P	205CA05P	1.0000000000	P	205C805P
ZOPCAP06	EQ	347	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP06	1.0000000000	P	20C3P06P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P06P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP06P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA06P	1.0000000000	P	2048A06P	1.0000000000	P	204CA06P	1.0000000000	P	2040A06P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA06P	1.0000000000	P	2058B06P	1.0000000000	P	205CA06P	1.0000000000	P	205C806P
ZOPCAP07	EQ	348	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP07	1.0000000000	P	20C3P07P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P07P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP07P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA07P	1.0000000000	P	2048A07P	1.0000000000	P	204CA07P	1.0000000000	P	2040A07P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA07P	1.0000000000	P	2058B07P	1.0000000000	P	205CA07P	1.0000000000	P	205C807P
ZOPCAP08	EQ	349	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP08	1.0000000000	P	20C3P08P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P08P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP08P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA08P	1.0000000000	P	2048A08P	1.0000000000	P	204CA08P	1.0000000000	P	2040A08P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA08P	1.0000000000	P	2058B08P	1.0000000000	P	205CA08P	1.0000000000	P	205C808P
ZOPCAP09	EQ	350	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP09	1.0000000000	P	20C3P09P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P09P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP09P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA09P	1.0000000000	P	2048A09P	1.0000000000	P	204CA09P	1.0000000000	P	2040A09P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA09P	1.0000000000	P	2058B09P	1.0000000000	P	205CA09P	1.0000000000	P	205C809P
ZOPCAP10	EQ	351	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP10	1.0000000000	P	20C3P10P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P10P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP10P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA10P	1.0000000000	P	2048A10P	1.0000000000	P	204CA10P	1.0000000000	P	2040A10P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA10P	1.0000000000	P	2058B10P	1.0000000000	P	205CA10P	1.0000000000	P	205C810P
ZOPCAP11	EQ	352	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP11	1.0000000000	P	20C3P11P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P11P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP11P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA11P	1.0000000000	P	2048A11P	1.0000000000	P	204CA11P	1.0000000000	P	2040A11P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA11P	1.0000000000	P	2058B11P	1.0000000000	P	205CA11P	1.0000000000	P	205C811P
ZOPCAP12	EQ	353	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP12	1.0000000000	P	20C3P12P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P12P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP12P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA12P	1.0000000000	P	2048A12P	1.0000000000	P	204CA12P	1.0000000000	P	2040A12P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA12P	1.0000000000	P	2058B12P	1.0000000000	P	205CA12P	1.0000000000	P	205C812P
ZOPCAP13	EQ	354	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP13	1.0000000000	P	20C3P13P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P13P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP13P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA13P	1.0000000000	P	2048A13P	1.0000000000	P	204CA13P	1.0000000000	P	2040A13P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA13P	1.0000000000	P	2058B13P	1.0000000000	P	205CA13P	1.0000000000	P	205C813P
ZOPCAP14	EQ	355	1.0000000000	ZUTPIP14	1.0000000000	P	20C3P14P	1.0000000000	P	20C4P14P	1.0000000000	P	20NAP14P	
RHS L01			1.0000000000		1.04AA14P	1.0000000000	P	2048A14P	1.0000000000	P	204CA14P	1.0000000000	P	2040A14P
RHS UP1			1.0000000000		1.05AA14P	1.0000000000	P	2058B14P	1.0000000000	P	205CA14P	1.0000000000	P	205C814P

F0MCAPEZ RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 365 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000	P FJTMAR02 P F04AA02M P F05AA02M P F05DA02M	P FCC3P02M P F04BAC02M P F05BB02M P F05DB02M	P F0C4P02M P F04CA02M P F05CA02M	1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000	P F0MARP02M P F04DA02M P F05CA02M
F0MCAPE3 RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 366 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000	P FJTMAR03 P F04AA03M P F05AA03M P F05DA03M	P FCC3P03M P F04BA03M P F05BB03M P F05DB03M	P F0C4P03M P F04CA03M P F05CA03M	1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000	P F0MARP03M P F04DA03M P F05CA03M
F0MCAPE5 RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 367 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000 1.00000000	P F0TMAR05 P F04AA05M P F05AA05M P F05DA05M	P FCC3P05M P F04BA05M P F05BB05M P F05DB05M	P F0C4P05M P F04CA05M P F05CA05M	1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000 1.000000000	P F0MARP05M P F04DA05M P F05CA05M
10PCOST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 368 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.90000000 -12.00000000	L 10TPIP02 X 10TPIP05	P 10MPIP02 L 10TPIP0F	X 10TPIP03 P 10TIPCST	-9.900000000 1.000000000	X 10TPIP04 L 10TPIP04
20PCOST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 369 0.00000000 0.00000000	-2.70000000 -9.90000000	L 20TPIP01 L 20TPIP04	P 20MPIP01 X 20TPIP05	L 20TPIP03 L 20TPIP0F	-9.900000000 -12.000000000	L 20TPIP03 L 20TPIP0F
30PCOST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 370 0.00000000 0.00000000	-4.20000000 -6.00000000	L 30TPIP01 L 30TPIP04	P 30MPIP01 L 30TPIP05	P 30MPIP02 L 30TPIP0F	-5.000000000 -12.000000000	L 30TPIP02 L 30TPIP0F
40PCOST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 371 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.90000000 -12.00000000	X 40TPIP01 X 40TPIP0F	P 40TPIP02 L 40TPIP0F	L 40TPIP03 L 40TPIP0F	-6.000000000 1.000000000	L 40TPIP03 L 40TPIP0F
50PCOST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 372 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.90000000 -12.00000000	X 50TPIP01 L 50TPIP0F	P 50TPIP02 L 50TPIP0F	X 50TPIP03 L 50TPIP0F	-1.050000000 1.000000000	X 50TPIP03 L 50TPIP0F
F0MCAPE1 RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 373 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.10000000 -6.00000000	X F0TPIP01 X F0TPIP05	P F0TPIP02 L F0TPIP0F	X F0TPIP03 L F0TPIP0F	-9.900000000 1.000000000	X F0TPIP03 L F0TPIP0F
10MCGST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 374 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.90000000 1.00000000	P 10TMAR02 P 10TMCGST	P 10TMAR03 L 10TMCGST	P 10TMAR05 L 10TMAR0F	-3.000000000 -12.000000000	P 10TMAR05 L 10TMAR0F
20MCGST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 375 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.90000000 1.00000000	P 20TMAR01 P 20TMCGST	P 20TMAR03 L 20TMCGST	P 20TMAR05 L 20TMAR0F	-9.900000000 -12.000000000	P 20TMAR05 L 20TMAR0F
30MCGST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 376 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.20000000 1.00000000	P 30TMAR01 P 30TMCGST	P 30TMAR02 L 30TMCGST	P 30TMAR05 L 30TMAR0F	-2.500000000 -12.000000000	P 30TMAR05 L 30TMAR0F
50MCGST RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 377 0.00000000 0.00000000	-3.00000000 1.00000000	P 50TMAR01 P 50TMCGST	P 50TMAR02 L 50TMCGST	P 50TMAR05 L 50TMAR0F	-3.500000000 -12.000000000	P 50TMAR05 L 50TMAR0F
F0MCAPE4 RHS LJI RHS UP1	EQ 378 0.00000000 0.00000000	-2.00000000 1.00000000	P F0TMAR01 P F0TMCGST	P F0TMAR02 L F0TMCGST	P F0TMAR05 L F0TMAR0F	-1.500000000 -4.000000000	P F0TMAR05 L F0TMAR0F

END OF MATHEM LISTING

Appendix C

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL VALIDATION

Appendix C

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL VALIDATION

C.1 Background and Overview

From a statistical analysis of U.S. refining industry capacity data (see Appendix D), the capacity limits shown in Table C-1 were developed for each PAD for large, medium, and small refinery size classifications.

Table C-1

REFINING CAPACITY LIMITS--1974 VALIDATION CASE
(Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	PAD District					<u>U.S. Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	
Small refineries*						
Lower limit	180	700	700	420	500	
Upper limit	190	890	835	550	630	
1974 reported†	211	888	832	547	627	3,102
Large refineries‡						
Lower limit	1,200	2,500	4,520	--	1,400	
Upper limit †	1,300	3,150	6,130	--	1,850	
1974 reported	1,466	3,142	5,300	--	1,850	<u>11,712</u>
						14,814

* $0-50 \times 10^3$ b/d.

† Reported stream-day capacities as of 1 January 1975, reported in Oil and Gas Journal (7 April 1975).

‡ More than 50×10^3 b/d.

Product requirements were based on those reported in Appendix D. Because the product categories reported in the "Petroleum Statement" do not in all cases correspond to those in the model, it was necessary to allocate as shown in Table C-2. Lower demand limits at the reported values were established for each of the major products in each district. For the validation work, the minor products were left unbounded. Limits were set

Table C-2

ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF MINES PRODUCT CATEGORIES
TO MODEL CATEGORIES

Product	BuMines Category	Industry Model Category*
Liquefied gases	X	0.77
C ₃ LPG		0.25 X
C ₄ LPG		X
Naphtha	X	X
Premium gasoline		0.25 X
Regular gasoline		0.40 X
Low-lead gasoline		0.20 X
Lead-free gasoline		0.15 X
Mogas and avgas	X	
JP-4	X	X
Jet-A	X	X
Kerosine	X	
Distillate fuel oil	X	0.332
Diesel		0.668 X
No. 2 fuel oil		X
Vacuum gas oil		X
Lubricants	X	
Wax	X	
Asphalt	X	
Road oil	X	
Vacuum residual		X
Residual fuel oil	X	0.5
Low-sulfur residual		0.5 X
High-sulfur residual		X
Petrochem feeds	X	0.60
Benzene		0.25 X
Toluene		0.10 X
Xylenes		0.5 X
C ₉ aromatics		X
Coke	X	
Low-sulfur coke		X
High-sulfur coke		X

* Allocations were based on the following sources:

Gasoline--"National Petroleum News, Factbook Issue" (May 1975)

Distillates--Mineral Industry Surveys, "Fuel Oil Sales, Annual" (1974)

Others--SRI estimates.

on inter-PAD pipeline capacities at an arbitrary 120 percent of reported 1974 rates (Appendix D) because actual capacities are not readily available in published literature. No minimum utilization requirements were set on either pipeline or marine shipments.

The remaining category of case-specific input data is that of prices of crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), and imported products. The prices used in the 1974 validation case are presented in Table C-3. Domestic product prices are not required for operating the refining industry model (RIM) in a cost-minimizing objective mode. Similarly, investment for existing facilities is considered a "sunk cost" and is not included in the validation process.

Detailed comparisons of RIM and BuMines data, by major product, are presented in Tables C-4 to C-6 for each PAD district. Refinery output, interdistrict movements by transportation mode, imports, and district demands are presented. Full output of the RIM validation case follows the comparison tables.

Table C-3

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL
 FEEDSTOCK AND IMPORTED PRODUCT PRICES*
 (Dollars per Barrel)

	PAD District				
	1	2	3	4	5
Feedstocks					
Sweet crude	9.65	9.65	9.25	9.25	9.25
Sour crude	9.40	9.40	9.00	9.00	9.00
California blend	--	--	--	--	8.50
Natural gasoline	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Isobutane	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Normal butane	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Product imports					
C ₃ LPG		8.19			
C ₄ LPG		9.03			
Naphtha		14.15			
Gasoline (no-lead)		15.83			
JP-4		14.53			
Jet A		15.75			
Diesel (No. 2)		14.32			
No. 2 fuel oil		14.32			
No. 6 fuel oil (low S)		12.48			
No. 6 fuel oil (high S)		10.48			

* Feedstock prices are estimated composite representative 1974 refinery acquisition costs. Product imports are representative 1974 prices FOB Caribbean refinery.

Sources: Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oil Manual, 1974 prices, McGraw-Hill, New York (1974)
 Federal Energy Administration, "Monthly Energy Review" (July 1976)

Table C-4

SECTION A. 8
 O. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

GASOLINE BLEND		SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT				
(MBPD)		1	2	3	4	5
		PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)				
		U.S.				
REFINERY OUTPUT		814.5 (700)	2004.4 (1947)	2527.0 (260)	256.3 (225)	9A.1(883) 6582.0(6365)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1 PIPE-LINE MARINE	(126)					
DISTRICT 2 PIPE-LINE MARINE	(34)			(54)	(7)	
DISTRICT 3 PIPE-LINE MARINE		1324.4 (1373)	214.6 (259)		(14)	
DISTRICT 4 PIPE-LINE MARINE		1230.9	214.6			
DISTRICT 5 PIPE-LINE MARINE		93.5				
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS		1345.5 (1407)	244.6 (399)	15.0 (54)	(33)	(36) 1605.1 (1929)
PIPE-LINE		1230.9	244.6	15.0		1490.5
MARINE		114.6				114.6
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	(126)	(95)	1539.0 (1646)	45.0 (50)	21.1 (12)	
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	(176)	(1)	(19)	(1)	(7)	
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS		1345.5 (1407)	244.6 (399)	15.0 (54)	(33)	(36) 1605.1 (1929)
PIPE-LINE		1230.9	244.6	15.0		1490.5
MARINE		114.6				114.6
DISTRICT DEMAND		2160.0 (2160)	2249.0 (2249)	1003.0 (1003)	211.0 (211)	959.0 (959) 6582.0 (6582)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

Table C-5

SECTION A. 10 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

JET A JET FUEL (MBPD)		SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					U.S.
		1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT		47.0 (42)	177.4 (163)	473.6 (405)	25.0 (16)	224.0 (170)	947.0 (796)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1		5				
PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 3		339.0 (266)	24.6 (23)		10	7
PIPE-LINE MARINE		339.0	24.6			
DISTRICT 4						
PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE MARINE						

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	339.0 (266)	24.6 (23)		10	9	363.6 (313)
PIPE-LINE		24.6				24.6
MARINE	339.0					339.0

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	5	363.6 (306)	2	0.0
--------------------	---	-------------	---	-----

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	79	5	9	47
PIPE-LINE				
MARINE	79	5	9	47

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	339.0 (345)	24.6 (23)	9	15	9	363.6
PIPE-LINE		24.6				24.6
MARINE	339.0					339.0

DISTRICT DEMAND	386.0 (386)	202.0 (202)	110.0 (110)	25.0 (25)	224.0 (224)	947.0 (947)
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NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

Table C-6

SECTION 4. 13
 U. S. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

MIDDLE DISTILLATE BLEND -----	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT -----				
	1	2	3	4	5
	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD) -----				
REFINERY OUTPUT	361.7 (372.0)	798.0 (769.0)	1317.0 (1177.0)	141.1 (25.0)	143.7 (225.0)
	U.S. -----				
	2911.4 (2668.0)				
INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM:					
DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE			(32.0)		
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2			(15.0)		(1.0)
PIPE-LINE	66.4 (3.0)				
MARINE	66.4				
DISTRICT 3				(2.0)	23.3 (19.0)
PIPE-LINE	86.2 (731.0)	147.7 (86.0)			23.3
MARINE	789.1	147.7			
DISTRICT 4					53.1
PIPE-LINE					53.1
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	926.6	147.7			76.3
PIPE-LINE	835.5	147.7			76.3
MARINE	91.1				91.1
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS		66.4	1031.2		53.1
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS				(15.0)	
PIPE-LINE	50.7 (257.0)				(7.0)
MARINE	0.0				0.0
	50.7				50.7
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	977.3	147.7			76.3
PIPE-LINE	835.5	147.7			76.3
MARINE	141.8				141.8
DISTRICT DEMAND	1334.1 (1338.0) 843.1 (879.0) 356.1 (355.0) 129.1 (107.0) 26.7 (260.0) 2942.0 (2939.0)				

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

Table C-6 (Concluded)

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SECTION A. 6

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

RESID. FURL OIL (MBPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	126.6 (154)	155.4 (180)	355.8 (362)	34.0 (34)	370.8 (340)	1062.6 (1070)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3	-55.8 99	36				1
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 4	155.8					1
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

PIPE-LINE	155.8
MARINE	155.8

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

	155.8 (36)	1
--	------------	---

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

PIPE-LINE	1417.6 (1459)	24.6 (22)	32	29.2 (59)	1471.4 (1572)
MARINE	1417.6	24.6		29.2	1471.4

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

PIPE-LINE	1573.4 (1558)	24.6 (58)	1		1627.2
MARINE	1573.4	24.6			1627.2

DISTRICT DEMAND

	1700 (1706)	200 (2400)	200. (252)	34.0 (340)	400 (392)	2534.0 (2624)
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	---------------

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

C.2 Refining Industry Model: Full Output for 1974 Validation Case

The output tables on the pages that follow cover the matters tabulated below.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Content</u>
A.	Refinery output, inter-PAD transfers, imports, and demand by product
B.	Refinery output, inter-PAD transfers, imports, and demand by PAD district
C.	Refinery capacity utilization by PAD district, size, crude type, and conversion severity
D.	Refinery utility, manpower, operating costs, and energy requirements
E.	Summary of refinery input and output options existing in the industry model

SECTION A. 1
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 197- VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
C3 LPG	54.6	79.6	45.0	6.9	29.5	214.6

REFINERY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	54.6	79.6	45.0	6.9	29.5	214.6

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 4						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						

DISTRICT DEMAND

	54.6	79.6	45.0	6.9	29.5	214.6
--	------	------	------	-----	------	-------

D. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

C4 LPG	(MMPD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)						

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM

DISTRICT 1	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 2	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 3	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 4	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 5	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	

DISTRICT DEMAND	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7
-----------------	------	------	------	-----	------	------

SECTION A. 3

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

NAPHTHA	(MBO)				
-----	1	2	3	4	5
	29.1		+5.5		U.S.
					100.2

REFINERY OUTPUT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

29.1 45.5 25.5 100.2

SECTION A. *
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

REGULAR GASOLINE

 (MBOB)

	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	212.5	820.4	753.6	77.0	271.6
					U.S.
					2135.1

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM...

DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3	539.0	214.6			
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			
MARINE					
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	539.0	214.6			753.6
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			753.6
MARINE					
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			753.6		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	539.0	214.6			753.6
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			753.6
MARINE					
DISTRICT DEMAND	751.4	1035.0	77.0	271.6	2135.1

SECTION 4. 5

D. I. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

----- PREMIUM GASOLINE -----	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT -----				
	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	124.6	519.1	245.3	25.6	135.2
					U.S. 1693.8

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM:

DISTRICT 1 PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6
DISTRICT 2 PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6
DISTRICT 3 PIPE-LINE MARINE	
DISTRICT 4 PIPE-LINE MARINE	
DISTRICT 5 PIPE-LINE MARINE	
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6 25.6
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	25.6
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6 25.6

DISTRICT DEMAND	124.6	519.1	245.3	25.6	135.2	1693.8
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SECTION A. F
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

LOW LEAD GASOLINE					
-----	-----				
	(MOPD)				
	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT				

	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)				
	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	223.7	356.5	692.0	76.4	253.1
					U.S.
					1667.7

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3	692.0				
PIPE-LINE	692.0				
MARINE					
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	692.0				692.0
PIPE-LINE	692.0				692.0
MARINE					
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			692.0		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	692.0				692.0
PIPE-LINE	692.0				692.0
MARINE					
DISTRICT DEMAND	915.7	356.5	76.4	253.1	1667.7

SECTION A. 7
 O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SERVICE
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	1	2	3	4	5
LEAD FREE GASOLINE (MBPD)	249.2	308.4	790.2	76.4	315.2
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					U.S.
					1745.4

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1	93.5				
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 4	93.5	4.4	15.0		
PIPE-LINE		4.4	15.0		
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5	21.1				
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	114.6	4.4	15.0		134.0
PIPE-LINE		4.4	15.0		19.4
MARINE	114.6				114.6

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

	93.5	19.4	21.1
--	------	------	------

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

PIPE-LINE				
MARINE				
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	114.6	4.4	15.0	134.0
PIPE-LINE		4.4	15.0	19.4
MARINE	114.6			114.6

DISTRICT DEMAND

	363.4	312.8	717.7	57.0	294.1	1745.4
--	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	--------

SECTION A. 7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	(MRPD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
JP-4 JET FUEL	7.7	45.1	67.8	18.2	42.6	181.2
REFINERY OUTPUT						

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2	13.6					
PIPE-LINE	13.6					
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3	21.5					
PIPE-LINE	21.5					
MARINE						
DISTRICT 4					6.9	
PIPE-LINE					6.9	
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	35.1				6.9	42.0
PIPE-LINE	13.6				6.9	20.5
MARINE	21.5					21.5
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS		11.6	21.5	6.9		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	35.1				6.9	42.0
PIPE-LINE	13.6				6.9	20.5
MARINE	21.5					21.5
DISTRICT DEMAND	42.0	31.5	46.2	11.3	43.5	181.2

SECTION A. 11
 0. 0. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	(MPPD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
-----						-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	95.6	232.3	552.1	133.9	113.2	1127.0

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3	172.4	147.7				
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7				
MARINE						46.8
DISTRICT 4						46.8
PIPE-LINE						46.8
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	172.4	147.7				46.8
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7				46.8
MARINE						366.9
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			322.1	46.8		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	172.4	147.7				46.8
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7				46.8
MARINE						366.9
TOTAL DISTRICT DEMAND	266.5	383.0	232.1	47.0	160.0	1127.6
LIGHT DIESEL	134.0	192.0	116.0	33.0	80.0	593.0
HEAVY DIESEL	134.0	191.0	116.0	14.0	80.0	574.0

SECTION A. 12
 U. S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

NO. 2 FUEL OIL -----	(MAD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT	265.1	566.4	835.1	47.2	73.5	1784.3
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)						

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2	66.4					
PIPE-LINE	66.4					
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3	687.8				23.3	
PIPE-LINE	596.7				23.3	
MARINE	91.1					
DISTRICT 4						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	754.2				23.5	763.7
PIPE-LINE	663.1				29.5	692.6
MARINE	91.1					91.1
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS		66.4	711.1			
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	50.7					50.7
PIPE-LINE	0.0					0.0
MARINE	50.7					50.7
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	834.9				23.5	834.4
PIPE-LINE	663.1				29.5	692.6
MARINE	141.8					141.8
DISTRICT DEMAND	1970.0	503.0	124.0	+1.0	10.0	1835.0

SECTION A. 14
 D. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

(HDP)	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)				
	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	63.3	87.7	176.0	17.0	195.4
					529.4
					U.S.

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1									
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
DISTRICT 2									
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
DISTRICT 3	76.0								
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
DISTRICT 4									
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
DISTRICT 5									
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	76.0								76.0
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE									
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			76.0						
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS									
PIPE-LINE	710.7	12.3						14.6	737.6
MARINE	0.0	0.0						0.0	0.0
	710.7	12.3						14.6	737.6
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	746.7	12.3						14.6	813.6
PIPE-LINE									
MARINE	746.7	12.3						14.6	813.6
DISTRICT DEMAND	850.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	200.0				1267.0

SECTION A. 15
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 OFFERING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	(MCPD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
LO SULFUR NO. 6	63.3	87.7	179.8	17.1	195.4	533.2
REFINERY OUTPUT						

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1 PIPE-LINE MARINE	79.8								
DISTRICT 2 PIPE-LINE MARINE	79.8								
DISTRICT 3 PIPE-LINE MARINE									
DISTRICT 4 PIPE-LINE MARINE									
DISTRICT 5 PIPE-LINE MARINE									
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	79.8								79.8
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			79.8						79.8
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	786.7	12.3							733.8
	786.7	0.0							6.0
		12.3							733.8
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	786.7	12.3							813.6
	786.7	12.3							813.6
DISTRICT DEMAND	850.0	100.0	100.0	17.1	200.0				1267.0

SECTION A. 16

U. S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 PETROLEUM INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

LAKE STOCKS	(MRPD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT	39.5	32.9	122.8	1.3	13.4	216.0

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM...

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

DISTRICT DEMAND	39.5	32.9	122.8	1.3	13.4	216.0
-----------------	------	------	-------	-----	------	-------

SECTION A. 17

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT	56.9	134.8	134.3	29.3	67.9	424.9
ASPHALT AND ROAD OILS (MBPD)						

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

PIPE-LINE	56.9	134.8	134.3	29.3	67.9	424.9
MARINE						
DISTRICT DEMAND						

SECTION A. 18

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

COKE (LO SULFUR)					

	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			5.4	.1	1.4
REFINERY OUTPUT					
					U.S.
					6.9

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

(MBOB)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

5.4 .1 1.4 6.9

SECTION 4. 19
 O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	(MBPJ)					U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	
COKE (HI SULFUR)						
REFINERY OUTPUT	5.9	25.2	19.3	2.9		52.3
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)						

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FPO%.

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 3						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 4						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS						
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT DEMAND	1.4	29.2	19.3	2.9		52.8

SECTION A. 2J
 U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

COKE (CAL CRUDE)					

	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					U.S.
					20.9

					20.9

REFINERY OUTPUT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..					
DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS
 FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND	20.9	20.9
	-----	-----

SECTION A. 21
 D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

RENZENE -----	(MMPD)					
		1	2	3	4	5
		1.8	3.8	16.3		1.7
						U.S.
						23.6

PLSPOLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

REFINERY OUTPUT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND	1.7	3.8	16.3	1.7	23.6
-----------------	-----	-----	------	-----	------

SECTION A. 22
 D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

TOLUENE -----
 (MBPD)

 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	1.2	2.6	27.6		4.1	35.5

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FPO⁴.

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND	1.2	2.6	27.6	4.1	35.5
-----------------	-----	-----	------	-----	------

SECTION A. 23
 D. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

MIXED XYLENES (MMPD)	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	0.9	5.2	29.0	3.6	39.7	

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 0.9 5.2 29.0 3.6 39.7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

MISC. PRODUCTS	-----				
	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT				

	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)				
	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	11.9	47.4	42.4	2.5	104.1
					U.S.

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND	11.6	47.4	42.4	2.5	104.1
-----------------	------	------	------	-----	-------

SECTION A. 25
 D. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS GENIE
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE Case 1

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

Thousands of barrels per calendar day (2)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	190.0	70.0	2078.4	25.3	500.0	3433.7 (Note 1)			3483.7
SOUR CRUDE	1320.0	2493.8	3141.6	505.9	1430.0	7500.4			7666.4
CALIF CRUDE						1430.0			1400.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	14.8	64.9	133.5	22.7	26.6	262.6			262.6
NORMAL BUTANE	8.9	46.3	54.8	3.1	26.0	133.1			139.1
ISOBUTANE	.5	46.3	50.5	2.7	3.9	109.6			109.8
TOTAL INPUT	1504.1	3556.3	5428.7	560.0	1962.5	13041.6			13041.6
OUTPUT									
C3 LPS	54.6	79.6	45.0	6.8	24.5	214.6			214.6
C4 LPS	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7			62.7
NAPHTHA		29.1	45.5		25.5	100.2			100.2
REGULAR GASOLINE	212.3	820.4	753.6	77.6	270.6	2135.1			2135.1
PREMIUM GASOLINE	128.6	519.1	285.3	25.6	135.2	1043.8			1043.8
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	223.7	356.6	632.0	76.4	259.1	1607.7			1607.7
LEAN PREF GASOLINE	249.2	309.4	796.2	76.4	315.2	1745.4			1745.4
JP-4 JET FUEL	7.7	45.1	67.8	18.2	42.0	181.2			181.2
JET A JET FUEL	47.3	177.4	473.6	25.6	224.0	947.0			947.0
DIESEL	35.6	232.3	552.1	133.9	113.2	1127.0			1127.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	265.1	566.4	835.1	47.2	73.5	1780.3			1835.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	53.3	67.7	176.0	17.6	135.4	529.4	50.7		1267.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	63.3	87.7	173.8	17.0	135.4	533.2	737.6		1267.0
LUMP STOKS	39.5	32.9	122.8	1.3	19.4	216.0	733.8		216.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	58.9	134.8	134.3	29.0	67.9	424.9			424.9
COKE (LO SULFUR)		5.4		.1	1.4	6.9			6.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	5.9	25.2	14.3	2.9		52.3			52.3
BENZENE	1.8	3.8	16.3		23.9	24.9			20.3
TOLUENE	1.2	2.6	27.6		1.7	23.6			23.6
MIXED XYLENES	.9	5.2	24.0		4.1	35.5			35.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	11.9	47.4	42.4		3.0	34.7			78.7
TOTAL OUTPUT	1556.3	4572.6	5331.5	556.1	1337.2	12344.6	1522.1		14566.7
OUTPUT/INPUT, PCT	103.1	128.7	97.3	99.3	68.1	94.6	112.2		111.2

Note 1.-- Model does not currently define sources of the sweet and sour crudes as to domestic and imported.

2.-- Petroleum coke is reported in millions of pounds per day.

SECTION B. 1
 O. O. V. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE						539.0 539.0		539.0 539.0	54.6	54.6
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									19.1	19.1
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE										
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE						539.0 539.0		539.0 539.0	212.9	751.9
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									128.6	128.6
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE						692.0 692.0		692.0 692.0	223.7	915.7
LFAD FREF GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE					21.1	114.6		114.6	249.2	363.8
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE	13.6 13.6		21.5		21.1	15.1 13.6 21.5		35.1 13.6 21.5	7.7	42.8
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE			339.0			339.0		339.0	47.0	386.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE			172.4 172.4			172.4 172.4		172.4 172.4	95.6	134.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE	16.4 66.4		687.8 596.7			754.2 662.1	50.7	804.9 663.1	265.1	1070.0
			91.1			91.1	50.7	141.8		

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTEP-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE		76.0				76.0	710.7	786.7	63.1	850.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE		76.0				76.0	710.7	786.7		
		79.8				79.8	706.9	786.7	63.3	850.0
		79.8				79.8	706.9	786.7	39.5	39.5
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE									58.9	58.9
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE										
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									5.9	5.9
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.8	1.8
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.2	1.2
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									.9	.9
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE									11.9	11.9
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE										
TOTAL IMPORT PIPE-LINE MARINE									150.3	5686.6
									427.3	427.3
									248.0	248.0
									319.3	319.3

SECTION 9. 3
 O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT 2

INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM

	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									79.6	79.6
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									17.9	17.9
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE									29.1	29.1
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE		214.6				214.6		214.6	820.4	1035.0
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				25.6		25.6		25.6	519.1	544.7
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				25.6		25.6		25.6	356.5	356.5
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				4.4		4.4		4.4	308.4	312.0
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE				4.4		4.4		4.4	45.1	31.5
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE		24.6				24.6		24.6	177.4	202.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE		147.7				147.7		147.7	232.3	190.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE		147.7				147.7		147.7	560.4	500.0

SECTION B. 4
 O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
MI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						12.3	12.3	87.7	100.0	
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						12.3	12.3	87.7	100.0	
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE						12.3	12.3	32.9	32.9	
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE								134.0	134.0	
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE								25.2	25.2	
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								3.0	3.0	
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								2.6	2.6	
MIXED NAPHTHAS PIPE-LINE MARINE								5.2	5.2	
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE								47.4	47.4	
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE								3570.6	3751.1	
								43.6		
								416.0		
								24.8		
								24.8		

SECTION B. 5
 O. O. Y. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS DEMAND
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE								45.0	45.0	45.0
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE								13.4	13.4	13.4
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE								45.5	45.5	45.5
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								753.6	753.6	
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								205.3	205.3	205.3
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								692.0	692.0	
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				15.0		15.0		796.2	796.2	717.7
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE				15.0		15.0		67.8	67.8	46.2
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								477.6	477.6	110.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								552.1	552.1	116.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE								835.1	835.1	124.0

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
----- 3 -----										
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE								176.6	176.6	100.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE								179.0	179.0	100.0
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE								122.0	122.0	122.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE								134.3	134.3	134.3
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE								5.4	5.4	5.4
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE								18.3	18.3	18.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE								16.3	16.3	16.3
BFMZFENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								27.6	27.6	27.6
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								29.0	29.0	29.0
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE								42.4	42.4	42.4
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE										
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE							15.0	5311.5	5311.5	2699.4
							15.0			

SECTION No. 7

U. S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
G3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									6.8	6.8
G4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.6	1.6
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE										
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								77.6	77.6	77.6
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								25.6	25.6	
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								76.4	76.4	76.4
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								76.4	76.4	57.0
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								18.2	18.2	11.3
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								25.0	25.0	25.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								133.9	133.9	33.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE								47.2	47.2	41.0

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTR-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5			
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						17.0	17.0	17.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						17.0	17.0	17.0
LURE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE						1.3	1.3	1.3
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE						29.0	29.0	29.0
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE						.1	.1	.1
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE						2.9	2.9	2.9
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE								
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE								
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE								
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE								
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE						556.1	397.1	397.1

SECTION 8. 9
 O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									28.5	28.5
G4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									10.5	10.5
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE									25.5	25.5
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									270.6	270.6
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									135.2	135.2
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									259.1	259.1
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									315.2	294.1
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE				6.9 6.9		6.9 6.9			42.6	49.5
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE									224.0	224.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE				46.4 46.4		46.4 46.4			113.2	80.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE			23.3 23.3	6.2 6.2		29.5 31.5			70.5	100.0

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
MI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						14.6	14.6	14.6	185.4	200.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE						14.6	14.6	14.6	185.4	200.0
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE						14.6	14.6		19.4	19.4
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									67.9	67.9
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.4	1.4
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE									20.9	20.9
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.7	1.7
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									4.1	4.1
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE									3.6	3.6
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE									2.5	2.5
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	22.3		21.3	60.0	60.3	93.7	29.2	112.4	1987.2	1990.5
						83.3	29.2	83.3		
							29.2	29.2		

SECTION 0. 11

T. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	54.6	77.1	45.0	6.8	24.5	214.6		214.5
C4 LPG	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7		62.7
NAPHTHA		23.1	45.5		25.5	120.2		100.2
REGULAR GASOLINE	751.9	1115.1	285.3	77.6	277.6	2135.1		2135.1
PREMIUM GASOLINE	128.6	543.7		76.4	135.2	1033.8		1093.9
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	915.7	356.4			253.1	1627.7		1607.7
LEAD PEEF GASOLINE	353.8	312.1	717.7		234.1	1745.4		1745.4
JP-4 JET FUEL	42.9	31.5	46.2	11.3	49.5	181.2		181.2
JP-4 JET FUEL	196.9	202.2	110.0	25.3	224.3	947.0		947.3
MIESFL	268.0	280.0	232.0	87.0	163.0	1127.0		1127.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	1970.0	500.6	124.0	41.9	150.0	1435.6		1875.3
HI SULFUR NO. 5	450.3	100.0	105.0	17.0	200.0	1267.0		1267.3
LO SULFUR NO. 6	950.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	200.0	1267.0		1267.3
LURF STOCKS	19.5	12.0	122.8	1.3	13.4	215.0		216.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	58.3	134.9	134.3	29.0	57.3	424.9		424.9
COKE (LO SULFUR)			5.4	.1	1.4	6.9		6.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	5.9	25.2	18.3	2.9		52.3		52.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					21.9	21.9		20.9
RENTENE	1.8	3.6	16.3		1.7	21.6		23.5
TOLUENE	1.2	2.6	27.6		4.1	35.5		35.5
MIXED XYLENES	.9	5.0	29.0		3.6	38.7		38.7
MISC. PRODUCTS	11.9	47.6	42.4		2.5	104.1		104.1
TOTAL	5826.6	3941.1	2215.4	451.1	2074.5	14506.7		14506.7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MPCJ)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PADDD)

----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- U.S.

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE
 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

2698.8
 4259.8
 694.9.8

2698.8
 2950.6
 2950.0

1199.7
 201.3
 1460.0

1403.0
 8348.8

1378.4
 1378.4

191.6
 191.6

1378.4
 1378.4

191.6
 191.6

SECTION C. 2
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MPPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
MED REFINERY						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY		1570.0				1570.0
SMALL REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE		700.0	700.0	500.0		1900.0
HIGH CONV			25.3			25.3
LOW CONV	180.0					180.0
SUBTOTAL	180.0	700.0	700.0	500.0		2105.3
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE				49.1		49.1
HIGH CONV				456.8		456.8
LOW CONV				505.9		505.9
SUBTOTAL				1011.8		1011.8
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	180.0	700.0	700.0	531.2	500.0	2611.3
GRAND TOTAL	1400.0	3390.0	5220.0	531.2	1900.0	12530.1

SECTION C. 3
 D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SERIES
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MBPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PADDD)

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
DIESEL						
HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR DSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
TOTAL FOR DIESEL						
DESULFURIZATION						
HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR DSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
TOTAL FOR DESULFURIZATION						

SECTION D. 4

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD) U.S.

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	5759.4	13964.1	19730.0	1714.9	10638.2	51066.5
FUEL FEED. (1000FOE9/D)	76.2	190.7	355.7	26.5	121.2	722.2
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOE7/D)	97.0	216.9	342.8	31.7	141.3	819.7
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	7406.0	18994.2	26100.0	2656.3	9500.0	62650.5
CAPEX COSTS (M\$/D)	190.3	521.5	592.7	54.7	215.6	1575.9
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)						

SECTION 0. 2
 D. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ELEC. PWP (100KWH/J)

 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 -----
 ----- U.S. -----

MED REFINERY					

SOUR CRUDE					
BASE CASE					653.8
HIGH CONV	653.4				
LOW CONV					653.8
SUBTOTAL	653.8				
CALIF CRUDE					
BASE CASE					
HIGH CONV					
LOW CONV					
SUBTOTAL					
ALASKAN CRUDE					
BASE CASE					
HIGH CONV					
LOW CONV					
SUBTOTAL					
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY	5014.5				5014.5
SMALL REFINERY					

SHEET CRUDE					
BASE CASE					4654.6
HIGH CONV	1843.3	1734.1	74.1	1170.1	74.1
LOW CONV					368.2
SUBTOTAL	368.2	1843.3	74.1	1076.1	5396.7
368.2					
SOUR CRUDE					
BASE CASE					160.1
HIGH CONV			1486.7		1480.7
LOW CONV					1640.8
SUBTOTAL			1640.8		

D. D. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUMMARY OF ELEC. PWP (1000KWH/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SMALL REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	368.2	1844.3	1738.1	1714.9	1075.1	6737.5
--------------------------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR OSL
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SUBTOTAL

DESULFURIZATION

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR OSL
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL	5759.29	13994.13	19729.98	1714.95	10039.17	51906.52
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SECTION D. 4

O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (FOE/M/D)

1 2 3 4 5 U.S.

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

BASE CASE	157.0					157.0
HIGH CONV	70.0	186.1				256.9
LOW CONV	70.0	186.1				414.7
SUBTOTAL						
BASE CASE					87.5	87.5
HIGH CONV					13.5	13.5
LOW CONV					103.9	103.9
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY	70.0	186.1			103.9	515.6
MED REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						78.5
HIGH CONV						78.5
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF FUEL RECD. (1000000/0)

----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- U.S. -----

 MED REFINERY

SOUP CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV 11.0 11.0
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL 11.0 11.0

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY 09.5 09.5

 SMALL REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV 32.9 32.9 21.3
 LOW CONV 1.4
 SUBTOTAL 5.4 5.4 33.3 1.4 21.7 90.0

SOUP CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV 2.4
 LOW CONV 24.3
 SUBTOTAL 27.1

SECTION D. b
 U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF FUEL REQD. (100:FOE:1/0)

 1 2 3 4 5 U.S.

SMALL REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SURTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY 5.4 32.9 31.0 28.5 23.3 117.0
 INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR OSL
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SURTOTAL

DESULFURATION

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR DSL
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL 76.15 190.70 355.66 28.46 121.18 722.15

D. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONS. (100,000 BBL)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE	194.6					180.6
HIGH CONV	80.9	210.6				291.5
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL	80.9	194.6	210.6			472.1

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MFD REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

SECTION D. 8
 O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONS. (100JF0ER/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.

MED REFINERY						

SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV			12.2			12.2
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL			12.2			12.2
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY			98.9			98.9

SMALL REFINERY						

SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV		36.4	33.3	1.5	22.3	91.9
LOW CONV						1.5
SUBTOTAL	6.1	36.4	33.3	1.5	22.3	99.5
6.1						
SUBTOTAL						
COUP CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV				1.1		3.1
LOW CONV						27.1
SUBTOTAL				1.1		30.2

SECTION 10. 1J

O. C. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)

----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- U.S. -----

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

13494.2
 21250.0

34744.2

13494.2
 14750.0

14750.0

13494.2

14750.0

5993.4
 1066.6
 7000.0

5993.4
 1066.6
 7000.0

41744.2

7600.0

14750.0

13494.2

6500.0

6892.1
 6892.1

6892.1
 6892.1

SECTION D. 11
 D. J. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUMMARY OF LABOR (100. EMPLOYEES)

 1 2 3 4 5 U.S.

MED REFINERY						

SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV		957.9				957.9
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL		957.9				957.9
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY		7850.0				7850.0
SMALL REFINERY						

SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV		3500.0	3500.0	126.6	2500.0	9500.0
LOW CONV	900.0					126.6
SUBTOTAL	900.0	3500.0	3500.0	126.6	2500.0	9626.6
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV				245.6		245.6
LOW CONV				2214.1		2214.1
SUBTOTAL				2459.7		2459.7

SECTION D. 12

D. 1. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 137, VALIDATION CASE
 SUMMARY OF LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)

----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- U.S. -----

SMALL REFINERY -----

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SURTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SURTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY 900.0 3500.0 2656.3 2500.0 13056.3

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES -----

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR DSL
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SUBTOTAL

DESULFURIZATION

HYDROCRACKING
 EXIST. HC FOR O3L
 HYDROTREATING
 GASO DESULF
 DIESEL DESULF
 SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL

7400.0 16994.23 2410.00 2670.23 62450.47

SUMMARY OF OPER COSTS (M\$/O)

----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- U.S. -----

LARGE REFINERY -----

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY -----

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

177.3 442.6 442.6 442.6 442.6
 177.3 357.8 357.8 357.8 357.8
 977.8 977.8 977.8 977.8 977.8

173.6 173.6
 21.2 21.2
 194.8 194.8

177.3 442.6 357.8 194.8 1172.6

135.9 135.9
 135.9 135.9

SECTION D. 14

D. C. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF OPEX COSTS (M\$/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
MED REFINERY						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE			20.0			20.0
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL			20.0			20.0
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY			156.7			156.7
SHALL PEFINEPY						
SHEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE		70.9	70.2		21.0	170.9
HIGH CONV				3.1		3.0
LOW CONV	13.0					13.0
SUBTOTAL	13.0	70.9	70.2	3.1	21.0	195.0
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE				6.4		6.4
HIGH CONV				45.3		45.3
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL				51.7		51.7

SUMMARY OF OPEP COSTS (M\$/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
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SMALL REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	13.0	79.9	78.2	54.7	21.9	246.6
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INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR NSL
HYDROKREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

DESULFURIZATION

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR NSL
HYDROKREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL	191.33	521.51	592.72	54.69	216.64	1575.88
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SECTION 5. 1
 O. G. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 OILFINERY DATA INPUT

INPUT	10CALNA	10CALHC	10CALLC	10CASRA	10CASMC	10CASLL	10CBLRA	10CBLMC	10CBLBA	TOTAL
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUP CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
ISOBUTANE	-0.31	-0.29	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.28	-0.60	-0.60	-1.35
NORMAL BUTANE	-0.60	-0.57	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-1.35
TOTAL	-101.91	-101.87	-101.89	-101.85	-101.85	-101.85	-101.88	-101.63	-101.63	-104.50
OUTPUT										
C3 LPS	2.74	3.40	2.74	1.45	1.45	1.45	3.40	4.03	4.03	2.48
C4 LPS	.86	1.52	.86	.01	.01	.01	.71	1.47	1.47	.55
NAPHTHA	.34	.34	.34							1.09
REGULAR GASOLINE	13.35	14.82	13.83	11.50	9.13	8.45	14.60	15.21	15.21	21.11
PREMIUM GASOLINE	14.60	4.94	4.81	7.50	3.04	2.82	23.40	4.99	9.53	16.32
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	7.73	14.82	13.83	4.90	9.13	8.45	9.60	14.97	16.04	9.15
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	5.63	14.82	13.83	4.20	9.13	8.45	8.80	14.97	18.03	8.91
JP-4 JET FUEL	.70	.70	.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	.70	.45	.45	1.36
JET A JET FUEL	3.23	3.20	3.21	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	5.45
DIESEL	9.70	9.70	14.60	15.00	15.00	17.00	6.30	5.00	5.00	7.88
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	19.52	19.50	19.51	17.50	15.50	17.80	17.71	17.93	17.93	15.86
HI SULFUR NO. 5	6.19	6.10	6.11	7.00	7.00	7.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	2.77
LO SULFUR NO. 6	5.26	3.90	3.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	2.77
LUBE STOCKS	1.20	1.20	1.20	13.30	13.30	13.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.52
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.52	5.82	4.60	4.60	3.06
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.36	.36	.36				.45	.45	.45	.61
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKE (CAL CRUDE)										
BENZENE	.14	.14	.14				.14	.14	.14	.14
TOLUENE	.10	.10	.10				.10	.10	.10	.10
MIXED XYLENES	.07	.07	.07				.19	.07	.07	.07
MISC. PRODUCTS	.94	.94	.74	.82	.82	.82	.40	.80	.80	2.46
TOTAL	102.16	103.94	104.07	99.68	100.01	100.07	104.52	105.43	105.43	103.66
INPUT-OUTPUT	.25	2.37	2.18	-2.17	-1.84	-1.78	2.64	3.88	3.88	-0.92
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
ELEC. PMP (1000KWH/D)	14.20	359.17	335.62	211.60	211.70	250.63	403.00	392.84	414.71	408.60
FUEL REGR. (100CFOB)	5.07	5.07	5.07	3.08	3.14	2.99	5.42	5.01	5.44	5.62
ENERGY CONS. (1100CFO)	6.72	5.28	5.85	3.44	3.55	3.36	6.18	5.74	6.22	6.39
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	59.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
OPER. COSTS (M\$/D)	1.76	8.94	11.60	7.23	7.23	7.23	16.60	11.31	13.64	14.58
INVESTMENTS (MM)										

SECTION 6. 2

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	20CALMC	20CALLC	20CASBA	20CASHC	20CASLC	20CBLBA	20COLLC	20CBLMC	30CAMRA	30CAMLC
INPUT	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SWEET CRUDE	-1.05	-1.05	-2.14	-2.14	-2.01	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-2.50	-2.50
SOUR CRUDE	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.39	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.00	-1.00
CALIF CRUDE	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.15	-1.15
ALASKAN CRUDE	-100.51	-100.51	-105.10	-105.10	-104.53	-104.51	-104.51	-104.50	-103.65	-103.50
TOTAL	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00

OUTPUT

C3 LPG	2.44	2.44	1.97	2.30	1.85	2.44	2.44	2.44	.83	.83
C4 LPG	.54	.54	.49	.59	.46	.54	.44	.54	.25	.25
NAPHTHA	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.08	.80	.80	.60	.60
REGULAR GASOLINE	20.70	19.45	19.31	14.91	13.01	25.39	21.56	27.07	10.40	10.50
PREMIUM GASOLINE	16.07	16.07	12.20	4.97	4.34	10.67	16.07	16.07	9.95	3.53
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	9.01	7.26	8.37	14.91	13.01	14.64	7.20	13.24	5.51	10.50
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	13.31	9.54	7.27	14.91	13.01	9.54	9.54	12.40	3.71	10.50
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.34	1.09	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.09	1.91	1.30
JET A JET FUEL	5.36	4.37	4.01	4.01	.94	4.59	4.37	4.59	7.10	6.30
DIESEL	7.75	19.75	11.00	10.00	23.96	6.32	15.51	5.69	9.80	25.99
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	15.61	15.61	23.19	20.69	17.99	15.61	15.61	11.88	10.00	18.86
HI SULFUR NO. 6	1.70	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78	4.30	2.00
LO SULFUR NO. 6	2.73	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78	5.20	2.00
LUBE STOCKS	1.22	1.22				1.22	1.22	1.22	3.19	2.00
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	3.01	3.01	7.65	7.65	5.72	3.01	3.01	3.01	2.19	1.40
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.61	.61				.94	.87	.94	.23	.23
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
RENZENE						.14	.14	.14	.53	.59
TOLUENE						.10	.10	.10	.69	.69
MIXED XYLENES						.19	.19	.07	.87	.87
MISC. PRODUCTS	2.72	1.40	1.37	1.51	1.29	1.40	1.40	1.40	2.63	2.17
TOTAL	105.19	106.45	114.88	104.90	104.04	105.43	106.12	105.93	96.24	102.99
INPUT-OUTPUT	.65	2.45	-.22	-.30	-.45	.92	1.63	1.42	-7.41	-.51

OPERATING COST FACTORS

ELEC. PMP (1000KWH/D)	135.11	173.00	262.89	270.00	267.70	40.00	42.00	45.00	326.70	316.36
FUEL PMP (1000GAL)	5.36	5.36	4.70	4.44	5.02	5.36	5.36	6.39	5.69	5.70
ENERGY COSTS (1000)	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
OPER. COSTS (M/D)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
INVENTORY (M/D)										

SECTION E. 3
 7. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER?
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	30CAMHC	30CALBA	30CALHC	30CALLC	30CASBA	30CASHC	30CASLC	30CAM9A	30CAMLC	30CAMHC
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUR CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.93	-2.81	-2.93	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50
ISOBUTANE	-0.79	-0.52	-0.11	-0.98	-0.75	-0.51	-0.75	1.00	-1.00	-1.00
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.16	-1.12	-1.13	-0.58	-1.14	-1.19	-1.14	1.08	-1.00	-1.32
TOTAL	-103.45	-103.14	-103.74	-104.06	-104.82	-104.51	-104.82	-100.42	-103.53	-104.82

OUTPUT

C3 LPS	.83	.83	.83	.83	1.07	1.02	1.07	.83	.83	.83
C4 LPS	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.29	.30	.25	.25	.25
NAPHTHA	.88	.88	.88	.88	.92	.79	.80	.88	1.32	.88
REGULAR GASOLINE	11.15	21.11	14.76	12.30	15.00	11.70	10.63	21.19	11.63	14.61
PREMIUM GASOLINE	3.72	4.90	4.92	4.10	3.80	3.69	3.54	15.90	3.93	4.87
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	11.15	6.10	14.76	12.30	6.20	11.70	10.63	5.50	11.63	14.51
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	14.15	6.10	17.73	12.30	4.10	11.70	10.63	6.10	11.73	17.88
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.30	1.90	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.24	1.29	1.30	1.90	1.30
JET A JET FUEL	7.30	7.10	6.30	6.30	6.33	6.07	6.33	6.30	6.33	6.30
DIESEL	11.80	9.80	9.80	29.65	13.91	10.91	23.42	6.50	19.83	6.50
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	19.00	18.00	18.00	12.00	20.25	20.25	13.11	12.00	12.00	12.00
HI SULFUR NO. 6	4.30	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.06	4.72	4.92	2.40	2.80	2.80
LO SULFUR NO. 6	4.20	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.06	4.72	4.92	2.40	2.80	2.80
LUBE STOCKS	6.20	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.70	2.81	7.10	6.33	6.67
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	6.56	6.30	6.56	2.20	2.20	2.20
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.23	.31	.47	.47	.32	.31	.32	.29	.29	.29
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKE (CAL CRUDE)										
BENZENE	.59	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.61	.73	.59
TOLUENE	.69	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.69	.69	.69
MIXED XYLENES	.47	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.97	.87	.87
MISC. PRODUCTS	1.01	2.18						2.57	1.33	1.29
TOTAL	102.82	103.78	103.83	103.61	103.31	103.81	102.71	98.38	100.68	102.23

INPUT-OUTPUT

INPUT-OUTPUT	-1.63	-1.38	-3.42	-1.05	-1.51	-4.83	-2.11	-2.14	-2.92	-2.59
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
FUEL, PMP (1000KWH/H)	321.54	301.47	301.34	301.18	294.31	283.91	248.30	317.07	335.07	341.25
FUEL, PMP (1000GAL/H)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.29	5.00	4.54	5.00
ENERGY CHRG. (1000GAL/H)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.76	5.00	6.73	6.37
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
OPER. COSTS (MAY)	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	11.17	11.42	7.00	10.85
TRV (MAY) (MAY)										

SECTION 4
 D. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	30C0L0A	30C0L0C	30CALMC	30COLHA	40CAS0A	40CASHC	40CASLC	40CBS0A	40CBSLC	40CRS0C
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUR CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-1.40	-7.30	-7.30	-5.04	-7.30	-3.73	-7.30
ISORUTANE	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-.46	-.45	-.06	-.33	-.34	-.53	-.36
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.50	-1.16	-1.50	-1.50	-1.10	-.91	-.33	-1.26	-.53	-.67
TOTAL	-105.00	-114.44	-105.00	-103.36	-100.85	-100.27	-106.17	-100.30	-104.97	-107.97

OUTPUT

C3 LPG	.83	.63	.83	1.50	1.06	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.29	1.20
C4 LPG	.25	.25	.25	1.00	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31
NAPHTHA	.88	1.32	.88	.96						
REGULAR GASOLINE	25.67	12.90	16.13	11.40	27.03	17.30	12.15	34.62	14.09	10.87
PREMIUM GASOLINE	15.90	4.30	5.38	31.80	13.68	5.16	4.05	13.68	4.70	5.80
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	6.10	12.90	16.13	6.24	5.95	15.20	12.15	5.95	14.03	17.50
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	1.90	1.30	19.95	4.16	3.97	15.20	12.15	3.97	14.00	17.50
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.90	1.30	1.36	2.24	2.34	2.34	2.34	3.52	3.52	3.09
JET A JET FUEL	5.30	6.30	6.30	6.58	5.62	5.38	5.38	4.57	4.33	4.56
DIESEL	6.50	24.09	6.50	9.51	23.97	19.03	30.43	16.06	26.89	14.60
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	15.33	12.00	15.87	5.52	13.20	13.20	11.36	0.90	0.00	0.00
HI SULFUR NO. 6	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.28	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
LO SULFUR NO. 6	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.28	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
LURF STOCKS	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.00	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.64
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.60	.60	.60	1.55	.32	.40	.46	.50	.50	.50
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKE (CAL CRUDE)										
BENZENE	.24	.25	.24	.14						
TOLUENE	.57	.58	.57	.29						
MIXED XYLENES	.69	.71	.69	.35						
MISC. PRODUCTS	2.34									
TOTAL	100.00	111.00	101.25	99.50	106.54	100.85	104.15	106.23	104.50	105.17

INPUT-OUTPUT

INPUT-OUTPUT	-5.00	-3.00	-3.75	-3.70	-2.31	-1.42	-2.02	-2.67	-.47	-2.00
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OPERATING COST FACTORS

ELEC. PHF (100KWH/D)	433.75	405.07	439.41	643.80	272.90	242.57	309.60	326.50	324.14	325.87
FUEL CRUD. (1000FOE)	0.09	5.63	0.31	7.22	5.10	5.44	5.44	5.46	5.32	5.67
ENERGY CRGS. (1003FO)	5.50	6.40	7.14	8.43	5.64	5.17	6.02	6.07	5.93	6.28
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	510.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
OPER. COSTS (M\$/D)	15.21	9.34	12.13	23.59	17.02	11.93	9.71	19.50	9.91	13.04
INVESTMENTS (M\$)										

D. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SERVICE
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

INPUT	50CALBA	50CALHC	50GALLC	50CASRA	50CASHC	50CASLC	50CCLBA	50CCLLC	50CCLMC	50CCLBA
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUP CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
PATURAL GASOLINE	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.72	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-100.00
ISOBUTANE	.07	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.84	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.40
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.50	-1.17	-1.50	-1.00	-1.84	-1.00	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
TOTAL	-102.97	-112.57	-103.90	-102.40	-103.56	-102.06	-103.50	-103.90	-103.56	-103.36

OUTPUT

C3 LPG	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.84	1.23	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
C4 LPG	.91	1.00	.55	1.00	2.10	1.00	.31	.19	.43	1.00
NAPHTHA	.96	.61	.64	3.70	.63	3.78	.96	.50	.50	.96
REGULAR GASOLINE	13.56	16.66	13.32	4.50	7.99	5.06	16.30	15.40	16.11	11.40
PREMIUM GASOLINE	31.56	5.55	4.42	10.50	2.66	2.31	31.60	5.13	6.04	31.60
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	6.24	16.66	17.32	2.20	6.76	5.06	6.24	15.40	18.11	6.24
LEAD FUEL GASOLINE	4.16	19.56	13.32	2.30	7.99	5.86	6.24	15.40	22.75	4.16
JP-4 JET FUEL	3.36	2.77	2.24	2.24	2.75	2.24	3.36	2.24	2.24	2.24
JET A JET FUEL	7.14	7.14	6.94	5.18	6.60	5.18	7.14	6.94	6.94	6.56
DIESEL	0.80	9.88	27.42	12.00	12.00	25.26	5.92	21.24	5.92	9.51
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	5.52	5.52	3.68	11.07	7.45	11.07	4.43	3.68	3.68	5.52
HI SULFUR NO. 5	7.28	7.28	7.28	16.70	14.75	16.00	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
LO SULFUR NO. 6	(7.28)	7.28	7.28	16.70	14.75	16.00	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
LUBE STOCKS	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	.56	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.00
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.98	7.98	5.76	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
COKE (LO SULFUR)		.14	.27	.27	.27	.22				1.55
COKE (HI SULFUR)							.65	.74	1.62	
COKE (CAL CRUDE)							.14	.12	.12	.14
BENZENE	.12	.12	.12				.29	.29	.29	.29
TOLUENE	.26	.26	.26				.26	.26	.26	.26
MIXED XYLENES							.50	.50	.50	.50
MISC. PRODUCTS										
TOTAL	102.04	104.27	105.60	106.17	98.99	99.91	103.42	106.61	106.09	99.50

INPUT-OUTPUT

OPERATING COST FACTORS

FLEC. PMP (1000000)	661.52	650.21	506.93	215.22	233.61	215.22	647.56	587.14	704.11	643.80
FUEL RECON. (1000000)	7.27	7.27	6.24	4.05	4.05	3.46	8.40	6.69	7.30	7.27
ENERGY CONS. (1000000)	3.51	8.58	7.19	4.45	4.53	3.86	9.62	7.90	8.62	8.43
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
OPER. COSTS (M\$)	21.51	12.43	9.67	4.37	5.83	4.37	21.94	10.54	14.49	23.59
INVESTMENT (M\$)										

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M07 MDC SCOPE 3.4.3 406E.448 11/11/77
15.14.09.51.302J FROM /51
15.14.09.IP 0000CF76 WOPDS - FILE INPUT , DC J1, 51
15.14.09.8SEQUENCE,303.
15.14.09.8AOP,P4,T106,MT1.
15.14.11.USER(JMA72MC.)
15.14.11.ATTENTION - PLEASE CHANGE YOUR CDC
15.14.11.SUPPLIED PASSW040.
15.14.12.LABEL(MAG1,R,VSN=P16501,L=NOV77INDUSPL3.
15.14.12.0NORING)
15.15.44.MT22 VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER IS P16261
15.15.44.MT22 ASSIGNED TO MAG1
15.15.49.8VSN= P16561, RD ACCESS GRANTED
15.15.48. LABEL READ WAS NOV77INDUSPL00
15.15.49. EDITION NUMBER J1
15.15.49. RETENTION CYCLE 3J0
15.15.48. CREATION DATE 77311
15.15.49. REEL NUMBER J991
15.15.48.COPYR(MAG1,OLD1,1)
15.15.51. COPYR COMPLETE
15.15.51.UNLOAD(MAG1)
15.15.52.REWIND(OLD1)
15.15.52.UPDATE(P=OLO1,N=NEW1,C=COM1,0,F)
15.15.55. UPDATE COMPLETE.
15.16.13.FTN1=COM1,R=2,OPT=2,L=0,R=81)
15.18.39. 9.696 CP SECONDS COMPILATION TIME
15.18.39.COPYR(INPUT,TAPE5)
15.18.39.LABEL(MAG2,R,VSN=P1-276,L=R1M749ASEM12,M
15.18.39.0PING)
15.19.11.MT23 VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER IS P14276
15.19.11.MT23 ASSIGNED TO MAG2
15.19.14.8VSN= P1-276, RD ACCESS GRANTED
15.19.14. LABEL READ WAS R1M749ASEM12
15.19.14. EDITION NUMBER 01
15.19.14. RETENTION CYCLE 0J0
15.19.14. CREATION DATE 77316
15.19.14. REEL NUMBER 0001
15.19.14.COPYCF(MAG2,TAPE13,1)
15.19.24.COPYCF(MAG2,0,1)
15.19.20.UNLOAD(MAG2)
15.19.20.REWIND(31,TAPE5,TAPE12,TAPE17)
15.19.28.RFL(22J0U)
15.19.33.01.
15.22.42. STOP
15.22.42.RFL(1500G)
15.22.43.REWIND(TAPE16,TAPE17,TAPE18,TAPE19,TAPE2
15.22.43.C)
15.22.43.COPY(TAPE16,OUTPUT)
15.22.46.COPY(TAPE17,OUTPUT)
15.22.47.COPY(TAPE18,OUTPUT)
15.22.47.COPY(TAPE19,OUTPUT)
15.22.49.COPY(TAPE20,OUTPUT)
15.22.49.EXIT.
15.22.49.03.50.1276 WOPDS - FILE OUTPUT , DC J1, 51
15.22.49.100J. ENDED OUTPUT 15.10.11.7700
15.22.49.100J. C000003 XOUTPUT 15.10
15.22.49.MC 3544 WOPDS ( 247296,DC J1, 0)
15.22.49.DIA 17.002.000.
15.22.49.10 25.001.000.
15.22.49.04 1 00.007.000.

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Appendix D
INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES

Appendix D

INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES

The primary sources of refining industry data used in this work are listed below. The data are summarized in Tables D-1 through D-4.

- Refining capacity by PAD district and size class: Oil and Gas Journal, pp. 100-118 (4 April 1975)
- Supply and demand by PAD districts: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 32, pp. 36-40, U.S. Department of the Interior (January 1975)
- Movements of petroleum products by pipeline: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 12, p. 13, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)
- Movements by tanker and barge: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 13, p. 14, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)
- Crude oil and product prices: Crude oil--Federal Energy Administration, "Monthly Energy Review" (July 1976); products--Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac, 1974 prices, McGraw-Hill, New York (1975).

Table D-1

REFINERY CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Refinery Capacity (10 ³ b/cd)	PAD District										U.S. Total No. 10 ³ b/cd	
	I No. 10 ³ b/cd	II No. 10 ³ b/cd	III No. 10 ³ b/cd	IV No. 10 ³ b/cd	V No. 10 ³ b/cd							
0-20	15	115	22	197	35	228	15	67	22	197	109	205
20-50	2	96	19	691	18	604	13	427	13	430	65	2,249
50-100	6	534	13	854	12	915	1	52	8	647	40	3,002
100-200	4	667	12	1,645	7	909	--	--	7	928	30	4,149
200+	<u>1</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3,476</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4,614</u>
	28	1,678	68	4,030	83	6,132	29	547	51	2,432	259	14,819

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, p. 100-118 (7 April 1975)

Table D-2

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND STOCKS OF ALL OILS BY PAD DISTRICTS FOR YEAR 1974
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	I	II	III	IV	I-IV		V
Domestic Prod.: Crude & lease condensate-----	120	915	5,959	691	7,685	1,080	8,765
Natural gas plant liquids-----	24	249	1,336	47	1,656	32	1,688
Receipts from other districts-----	2,947	2,610	206	61	23	185	-
Imports:							
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	8	52	--	23	83	6	89
Cruda oil-----	1,174	687	795	45	2,701	776	3,477
Unfinished oils-----	39	3	52	--	94	27	121
Refined products-----	2,046	85	115	16	1/ 2,262	2/ 139	2,401
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen input-----	2	3	18	24	24	12	36
Total new supply-----	6,360	4,604	8,481	884	14,528	2,257	16,577
Unaccounted for cruda oil-----	---	58	-86	12	-16	--	-16
Processing gain-----	64	135	187	10	396	85	481
Total supply-----	6,424	4,797	8,582	906	14,908	2,342	17,042
Change in stocks of all oil-----	-10	+56	+92	+7	+145	+34	+179
Total disposition of primary supply-----	6,434	4,741	8,490	899	14,763	2,308	16,863
Exports:							
Cruda oil-----	--	--	3	--	3	--	3
Refined products-----	17	10	99	--	126	92	218
Shipments to other districts-----	244	211	5,102	429	185	23	13
Cruda losses (ast. for individual Dist. I-IV)-	1	2	8	1	12	1	13
Domestic demand for products:							
Gasoline, total-----	2,160	2,249	1,003	211	5,623	959	6,582
Motor gasoline-----	2,150	2,238	992	209	5,589	948	6,537
Aviation gasoline-----	10	11	11	2	34	11	45
Jet Fuel, total-----	370	192	118	31	711	282	993
Naphtha - type-----	57	42	48	9	156	66	222
Kerosina - type-----	313	150	70	22	555	216	771
Ethane (including ethylene)-----	5	40	294	1	340	1	341
Liquafied gases-----	158	352	473	25	1,008	56	1,064
Kerosina-----	73	52	40	3	168	8	176
Distillate fuel oil-----	1,338	879	355	107	2,679	260	2,939
Residual fuel oil-----	1,706	240	252	34	2,232	392	2,624
Petrochemical feedstocks-----	30	30	286	---	346	17	363
Spacial naphthas-----	21	30	21	---	72	15	87
Lubricants-----	61	38	41	2	142	13	155
Wax-----	7	4	6	---	17	3	20
Coke-----	32	98	69	11	210	29	239
Asphalt-----	136	154	84	27	401	62	463
Road oil-----	1	11	---	2	14	5	19
Still gas for fuel-----	53	122	206	15	396	85	481
Plant condensate-----	---	17	---	---	17	---	17
Miscellaneous products-----	21	10	30	---	61	5	66
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	489	14,437	2,192	16,629
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)							
Cruda oil and lease condensate-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386	265,020
Unfinished oils-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333	106,031
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87	7,550
Refined products-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437	695,045
Total-----	226,213	306,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243	1,073,646

Table D-2 (Continued)

	Refinery Output	Natural gas liquids at refinery		Other hydrocarbons blended	Imports	DOMESTIC RECEIPTS						Shipments to other Districts	Local demand	Inventory at start of year	Inventory at end of year
		Blended refinery	Plant production			From Districts		From		Stock change	Exports				
						From I	From II	From III	From IV						
Motor gasoline - District	1	688	11	2	176	-	-	1,364	-	-	-	16	1,170	28,441	28,441
11	1,755	186	3	5	19	-	-	234	14	-	-	1	2,130	49,402	49,402
111	2,123	463	3	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,669	2,993	84,319	84,319
1V	192	50	-	1	1	-	-	16	-	12	-	30	208	67,554	67,554
1-IV	4,769	706	3	17	197	-	-	7	-	12	-	73	5,389	186,757	186,757
V	876	48	12	36	206	-	-	37	36	-	-	12	948	23,221	26,219
U.S. Total	3,272	748	3	36	206							12	6,237	209,678	210,610
Aviation gasoline - District	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	597	613
11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	919	907
111	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1,668	1,229
1V	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	54	49
1-IV	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	3,238	2,798
V	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	701	672
U.S. Total	64												63	3,939	3,671
Naphtha type jet fuel - District	1	9	-	-	19	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	37	293	221
11	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	42	1,216	1,259
111	80	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	2,254	2,119
1V	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	230	298
1-IV	142	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	156	3,991	4,167
V	33	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	65	1,008	1,282
U.S. Total	195				27								222	3,259	3,329
Kerosene type jet fuel - District	1	20	-	-	75	-	-	216	-	-	-	4	319	5,276	5,276
11	172	-	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	150	6,026	5,480
111	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	70	6,178	7,536
1V	14	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	385	449
1-IV	479	-	-	-	88	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	353	17,026	18,241
V	162	-	-	-	47	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	216	3,121	3,162
U.S. Total (incl. ethylene)	661				135								771	33,965	33,966
Ethene (incl. ethylene) - District	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
11	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1,283	1,550
111	15	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	3,793	3,009
1V	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
1-IV	16	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	5,083	4,562
V	17	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	5,083	5,362
U.S. Total	47												138	3,590	4,111
Liquefied gases - District	1	76	-1	16	15	-	-	48	-	-	-	39	352	31,776	36,480
11	152	-83	152	26	53	-	-	207	-	-	-	218	473	31,902	64,359
111	169	-104	691	26	26	-	-	10	-	-	-	18	1,026	87,146	104,626
1V	3	-10	31	12	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	54	1,143	1,182
1-IV	273	-200	890	109	109	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	1,064	23,418	27,860
V	66	19	904	174	174	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	1,064	23,418	27,860
U.S. Total	321				-317								1,064	23,418	27,860

Table D-2 (Continued)

	Refinery output	Natural gas liquids blended at refinery	Other 2/ hydrocarbons blended	Imports	DOMESTIC RECEIPTS										Stock change	Empire	Shipments to other Districts	Local demand	Inventories 3/ Year at end of
					From					By Districts									
					I	II	III	IV	V	From	II	III	IV	V					
Kerosene -																			
District	14			4															
II	36																		
III	93																		
IV	2			1															
1-IV	147			5															
V	6																		
U.S. Total	152			9															
Distillate fuel oil -																			
District	372			237															
II	769			1															
III	1,177			13															
IV	123			7															
1-IV	2,463			273															
V	213			7															
U.S. Total	2,668			280															
Residual fuel oil -																			
District	154			1,639															
II	160			21															
III	361			32															
IV	24																		
1-IV	730			1,313															
V	240			59															
U.S. Total	1,070			1,572															
Petrochemical feedstocks -																			
District	20			2															
II	27																		
III	299			10															
IV																			
1-IV	346			12															
V	23																		
U.S. Total	369			12															
Special naphtha -																			
District	1																		
II	20																		
III	33																		
IV																			
1-IV	76																		
V	14																		
U.S. Total	71																		
Lubricants -																			
District	33																		
II	30																		
III	113																		
IV																			
1-IV	179																		
V	15																		
U.S. Total	194																		

Table D-2 (Continued)

Item	District	Refinery output	Natural gas liquids blended		Other hydrocarbons blended	DOMESTIC RECEIPTS				Stock change	Exports	Shipments to other districts	Local demand	Inventories at end of year
			Refinery	Blended		From I	From II	From III	From IV					
Gas	I	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	270
	II	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	228
	III	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	451
	IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544
	V	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
U.S. Total		39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1,099
Coke	I	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	-	20	990
	II	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	52	2,726
	III	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	98	2,533
	IV	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	69	561
	V	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1,022
U.S. Total		364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9	-	-	210	7,465
Asphalt	I	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13	-	-	239	1,137
	II	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	136	4,229
	III	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	134	4,524
	IV	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	4,072
	V	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	24	1,422
U.S. Total		705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	407	15,610
Road oil	I	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17	-	-	463	13,024
	II	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	64
	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	101
	IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	V	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21
U.S. Total		584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17	-	-	19	799
Miscellaneous products	I	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	-	5	332
	II	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	267
	III	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	232
	IV	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	799
	V	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	100
U.S. Total		134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	-	30	435
Still gas	I	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1,117
	II	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	276
	III	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1,354
	IV	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1,354
	V	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1,354
U.S. Total		1,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	6,260
TOTAL	I	1,563	10	2	2,046	66	2,637	25	-	-3	17	164	6,172	195,946
	II	5,463	101	5	85	164	649	10	-	619	10	154	4,201	144,650
	III	5,281	359	23	115	80	27	10	-	478	99	3,388	3,278	124,676
	IV	631	30	32	16	-	27	20	-	-	-	101	469	17,605
	V	10,740	500	32	2,462	-	73	68	-	492	126	139	14,420	593,085
U.S. Total		11,976	27	19	3,439	-	73	68	-	199	218	2,192	62,735	69,637
U.S. Total		12,716	337	51	3,401	-	73	68	-	199	218	16,612	659,640	695,085

Table D-2 (Concluded)

	Production	SUPPLY					DISTRIBUTION					STOCKS								
		From Dist.	From Dist. III	From Dist. IV	From Dist. V	From Dist. VI	Imports	Total supply	Stock change	Total supply	Domestic	Foreign	Transfers to other Districts	Shipped to other Districts	Exports	Loss	Un- accounted for	First of year	End of year	
Crude oil and lease condensates:																				
District I	120	1,174	36	153	1	190	1,464	-3	1,461	255	1,175	-	70	-	1	-	10,110	16,044		
District II	915	607	-	1,497	268	1,765	5,367	+35	5,334	2,654	679	2	55	-	2	-	67,435	79,553		
District III	5,959	795	19	-	108	6,862	6,862	+5	6,857	4,317	786	5	1,452	3	0	-	108,705	110,410		
District IV	691	65	-	-	-	736	736	47	729	576	64	1	519	-	1	-	13,351	15,007		
District V	7,083	2,701	-	-	-	10,386	10,386	+42	10,344	7,382	2,682	0	41	3	12	-	207,479	222,634		
District VI	1,080	776	-	2	39	41	1,097	420	1,077	1,099	770	7	-	-	-	-	25,979	57,386		
U.S. Total	8,763	3,577	-	-	-	12,242	12,242	-487	11,755	8,981	3,452	13	-	3	13	-	287,578	285,070		
Natural gasoline, isopentane and plant condensate:																				
District I	3	0	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	165		
District II	97	52	-	7	-	116	116	-2	110	101	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,270	1,472		
District III	561	-	-	-	5	367	367	41	366	559	-	-	7	-	-	-	5,061	5,658		
District IV	15	33	-	-	6	38	38	-	38	30	-	-	0	-	-	-	392	218		
District V	436	83	-	-	-	519	519	-1	520	500	-	-	3	-	-	-	7,745	7,463		
District VI	10	6	-	-	3	27	27	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	07		
U.S. Total	654	89	-	-	-	365	365	-1	364	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,835	7,350		
Unrefined oil:																				
District I	91	59	-	1	50	51	-1	-2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15,712	15,055		
District II	11	3	-	-	-	48	48	46	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	30,128	32,145		
District III	9	52	1	-	-	65	65	48	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	56,709	59,600		
District IV	3	-	-	-	4	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2,472	2,850		
District V	60	94	-	-	-	154	154	412	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	75,262	79,378		
District VI	22	27	-	-	1	50	50	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,154	31,377		
U.S. Total	197	271	-	-	-	375	375	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,354	228,027		

C Includes bonded naphtha lot 4, bonded benzene lot 50, 64 distillate fuel 59, bonded distillate fuel 10, bonded residual fuel 86, and military offshore use of residual fuel 4.
 1/ Includes bonded naphtha lot 1, bonded benzene lot 52, 64 distillate fuel 1, bonded distillate fuel 1, bonded residual fuel 9, and military offshore use of residual fuel 4.
 2/ Includes crude oil transfers Dist. I - Dist. VI, Dist. III 5, Dist. IV 1, Dist. V 7, U.S. Total 15.
 3/ Includes rail and truck shipments to and from Dist. V only.
 4/ Thousands of barrels.
 5/ Refinery output includes marketable catalyst coke Dist. I 20, Dist. II 55, Dist. III 65, Dist. IV 6, Dist. V 74, U.S. Total 166.
 6/ Still gas production-demand Dist. I 53, Dist. II 122, Dist. III 206, Dist. IV 15, Dist. V 85, U.S. Total 441.
 7/ Included in domestic demand on Page of Table

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 32, pp. 36-40, U.S. Department of the Interior (January 1975)

Table D-3

MOVEMENT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PIPELINE BETWEEN PAD DISTRICTS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	December 1974	November 1974	December 1973	January - December (Incl.)	
				1974	1973
From District 1 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	3,818	3,958	3,709	46,032	45,438
Motor.....	3,811	3,958	3,709	45,986	45,385
Aviation.....	7	-	-	46	53
Jet fuel, total.....	148	158	212	1,786	2,612
Naphtha-type.....	-	-	35	302	595
Kerosine-type.....	148	158	177	1,484	2,017
Kerosine.....	37	30	50	270	403
Distillate fuel oil.....	1,134	1,101	991	11,605	11,662
From District 2 to District 1:					
Gasoline, total.....	975	912	871	12,440	10,066
Motor.....	975	912	871	12,440	10,066
Jet fuel, total.....	-	-	-	-	57
Naphtha-type.....	-	-	-	-	57
Kerosine.....	21	4	-	45	49
Distillate fuel oil.....	147	151	69	1,167	980
Natural gas liquids.....	1,403	770	1,117	10,351	11,910
From District 2 to District 3:					
Gasoline, total.....	1,659	1,556	1,555	19,582	18,591
Motor.....	1,659	1,556	1,555	19,582	18,591
Jet fuel, total.....	1	30	1	320	47
Naphtha-type.....	-	30	-	513	41
Kerosine-type.....	1	-	1	7	6
Distillate fuel oil.....	484	44	452	5,466	4,743
Natural gas liquids.....	364	307	330	3,886	3,267
From District 2 to District 4:					
Gasoline, total.....	242	257	360	2,415	674
Motor.....	242	257	360	2,415	674
Distillate fuel oil.....	41	42	27	585	92
From District 3 to District 1:					
Gasoline, total.....	28,998	26,973	27,035	321,271	329,835
Motor.....	28,983	26,973	27,027	321,065	329,616
Aviation.....	15	-	8	206	219
Jet fuel, total.....	4,815	5,066	4,952	51,375	55,504
Naphtha-type.....	142	133	116	1,423	747
Kerosine-type.....	4,673	4,933	4,836	49,952	54,757
Kerosine.....	1,007	838	1,022	8,147	11,134
Distillate fuel oil.....	14,932	14,110	17,591	173,417	180,331
Natural gas liquids.....	2,447	1,383	1,875	15,846	18,112
From District 3 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	4,062	6,333	5,957	66,521	64,857
Motor.....	3,948	6,217	5,852	65,254	63,660
Aviation.....	114	116	105	1,267	1,197
Jet fuel, total.....	147	454	503	3,178	4,614
Naphtha-type.....	-	2	-	69	3
Kerosine-type.....	147	452	503	3,109	4,611
Kerosine.....	25	202	355	2,043	2,505
Distillate fuel oil.....	1,925	2,972	3,097	25,088	39,938
Natural gas liquids.....	9,141	7,765	7,706	75,576	71,698
From District 3 to District 4:					
Gasoline, total.....	347	460	312	5,305	4,759
Motor.....	336	452	297	5,146	4,499
Aviation.....	11	8	15	159	260
Jet fuel, total.....	340	309	345	3,824	4,175
Kerosine-type.....	340	309	345	3,824	4,175
Kerosine.....	-	-	-	1	4
Distillate fuel oil.....	61	46	68	562	688
Natural gas liquids.....	153	106	155	963	1,259
From District 3 to District 5:					
Gasoline, total.....	1,031	1,028	1,164	12,190	11,873
Motor.....	1,031	1,028	1,164	12,190	11,873
Jet fuel, total.....	241	199	122	2,146	1,708
Naphtha-type.....	122	90	37	894	652
Kerosine-type.....	119	109	85	1,252	1,056
Distillate fuel oil.....	419	446	322	4,481	4,532
From District 4 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	462	361	430	5,020	4,552
Motor.....	462	361	430	5,020	4,552
Jet fuel, total.....	44	67	16	450	310
Naphtha-type.....	44	60	16	389	310
Kerosine-type.....	-	7	-	61	-
Kerosine.....	9	-	2	19	59
Distillate fuel oil.....	349	321	320	3,720	3,304
Natural gas liquids.....	-	-	-	14	-
From District 4 to District 3:					
Natural gas liquids.....	288	252	285	3,751	3,699
From District 4 to District 5:					
Gasoline, total.....	862	715	595	10,540	7,805
Motor.....	862	715	595	10,540	7,805
Jet fuel, total.....	131	112	79	1,566	828
Naphtha-type.....	72	59	69	862	351
Kerosine-type.....	59	53	10	704	477
Distillate fuel oil.....	714	340	440	4,851	3,672

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 12, p. 13, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)

Table D-4

INTERDISTRICT MOVEMENTS BY TANKER AND BARGE OF CRUDE OIL
AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Thousands of Barrels)

Item	December 1974	November 1974	December 1973	January - December (Incl.)	
				1974	1973
Gulf Coast to East Coast, total:¹					
Crude oil	2,330	2,914	4,155	52,337	56,614
Unfinished oils	1,089	918	1,291	18,128	14,797
Gasoline, total	16,899	17,571	17,463	179,888	207,474
Motor	16,633	17,312	17,188	176,908	204,258
Aviation	266	259	275	2,980	3,216
Special naphthas	681	692	629	7,646	7,192
Kerosine	1,224	1,076	1,328	10,879	15,078
Distillate fuel oil	13,195	10,068	8,973	93,460	96,283
Residual fuel oil	3,312	3,961	2,129	36,023	16,960
Jet fuel, total	3,072	3,136	3,734	37,475	41,034
Naphtha-type	608	643	1,226	9,481	9,480
Kerosine-type	2,464	2,493	2,508	27,994	31,554
Lubricating oil	1,134	1,402	1,198	12,922	12,342
Wax	15	28	32	353	573
Asphalt and road oil	364	440	276	5,796	5,689
Liquefied gases	144	111	131	1,541	1,304
Petrochemical feedstocks	192	211	463	3,757	3,226
Other products	338	222	121	2,536	1,654
Total	43,989	42,750	41,923	462,741	480,220
Gulf Coast to P.A.D. District II:					
Crude oil	1,010	1,300	974	12,841	10,250
Unfinished oils	-	-	-	59	120
Gasoline, total	2,497	2,659	3,184	27,890	32,730
Motor	2,470	2,614	3,121	27,357	31,998
Aviation	27	45	63	533	732
Special naphthas	252	238	365	3,275	3,187
Kerosine	-	96	144	764	956
Distillate fuel oil	620	524	855	6,449	9,224
Residual fuel oil	1,776	1,234	1,127	13,209	10,523
Jet fuel, total	276	175	184	2,698	2,626
Naphtha-type	-	-	-	227	14
Kerosine-type	276	175	184	2,471	2,612
Lubricating oil	329	310	259	4,125	3,692
Wax	-	-	-	8	-
Asphalt and road oil	118	212	348	3,684	3,523
Liquefied gases	-	13	112	71	654
Petrochemical feedstocks	98	78	184	1,381	1,872
Other products	28	11	47	1,095	993
Total	7,004	6,850	7,783	77,549	80,350
Gulf Coast to West Coast:					
Crude oil	-	-	-	564	-
Unfinished oils	-	-	-	288	372
Motor gasoline	-	-	-	1,392	675
Kerosine	46	-	43	2,279	36
Distillate fuel oil	-	-	315	316	687
Residual fuel oil	-	-	-	-	1,898
Jet fuel, total	-	-	801	2,021	801
Naphtha-type	-	-	110	489	110
Kerosine-type	-	-	691	1,532	691
Lubricating oil	251	35	199	1,671	1,491
Wax	-	-	-	-	-
Petrochemical feedstocks	26	-	-	105	4
Other products	-	-	8	15	105
Total	323	35	1,366	8,651	6,069
West Coast to East Coast:					
Motor gasoline	-	-	-	-	-
Special naphthas	-	-	-	-	4
Distillate fuel oil	-	-	-	-	-
Residual fuel oil	-	-	-	-	-
Lubricating oil	88	41	29	785	690
Other products	22	16	11	324	242
Total	110	57	40	1,109	936

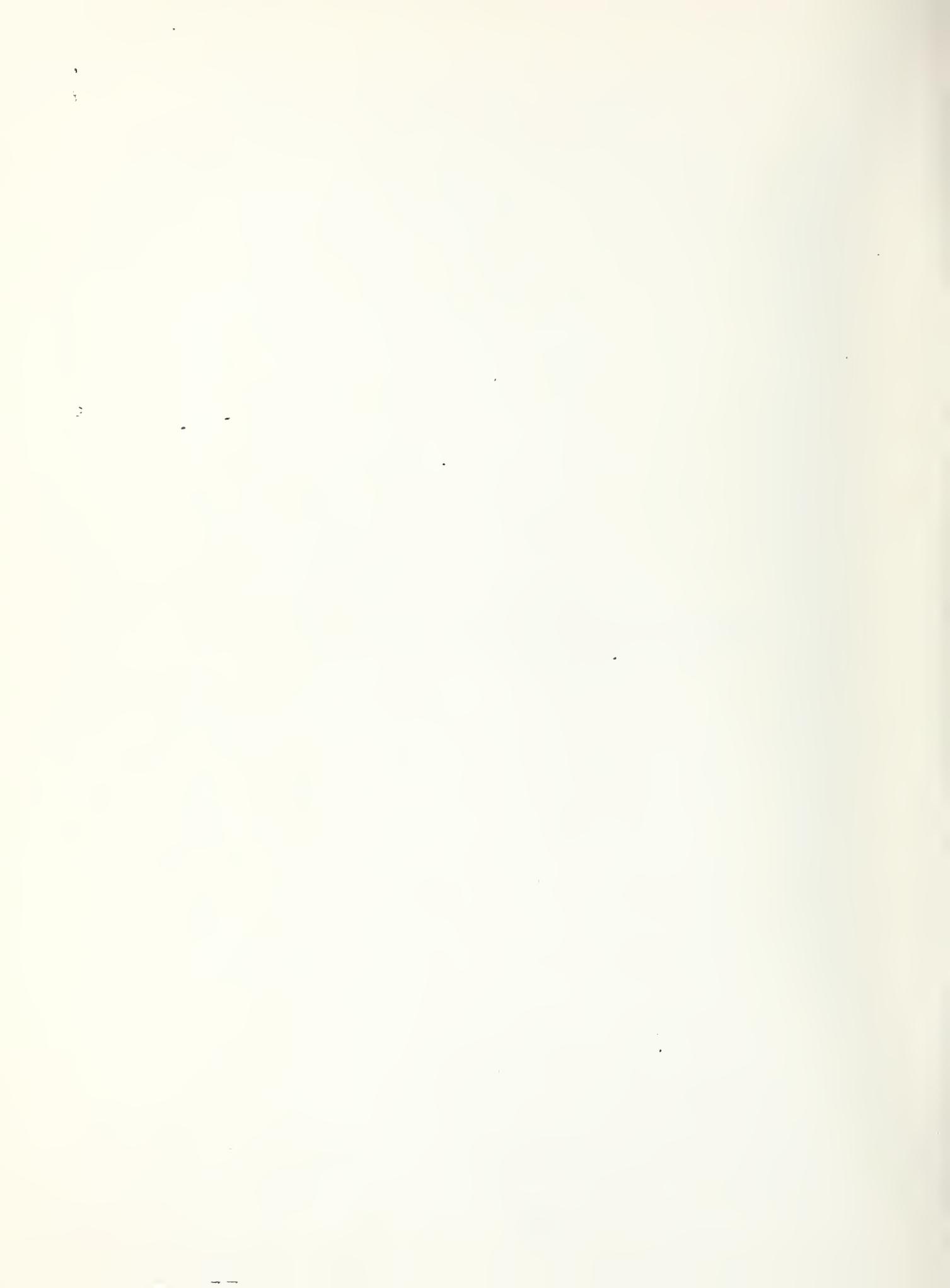
¹ Breakdown by region shown in Table 13a.

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 13, p. 14,
U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)



Appendix E

DEMAND FORECASTS FROM SRI STUDY FOR THE
ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Appendix E

DEMAND FORECASTS FROM SRI STUDY FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The petroleum product demands used in the diesel penetration and desulfurization study cases for 1990 are based on the "low demand" projections of an SRI report* produced for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). This appendix presents the summary exhibits of primary petroleum product demands from this report.

Table E-1

ASSUMPTIONS

(a) Per Capita Gross National Products
(1975 Dollars)

<u>Case</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2025</u>
High demand	\$7,030	\$11,200	\$18,700	\$40,600
Base	7,030	10,081	13,783	20,713
Low demand	7,030	8,800	10,100	9,600

(b) Growth in Per Capita Gross National Products

<u>Case</u>	<u>1975-1985</u>	<u>1985-2000</u>	<u>1975-2000</u>	<u>2000-2022</u>
High demand	4.8%	3.5%	4.0%	3.1%
Base	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.6
Low demand	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.2

Source: EPRI EA-433, Vol. I, p. 3-2

* Stanford Research Institute, Fuel and Energy Price Forecasts, report for the Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI Research Project 759-1 (June 1977).

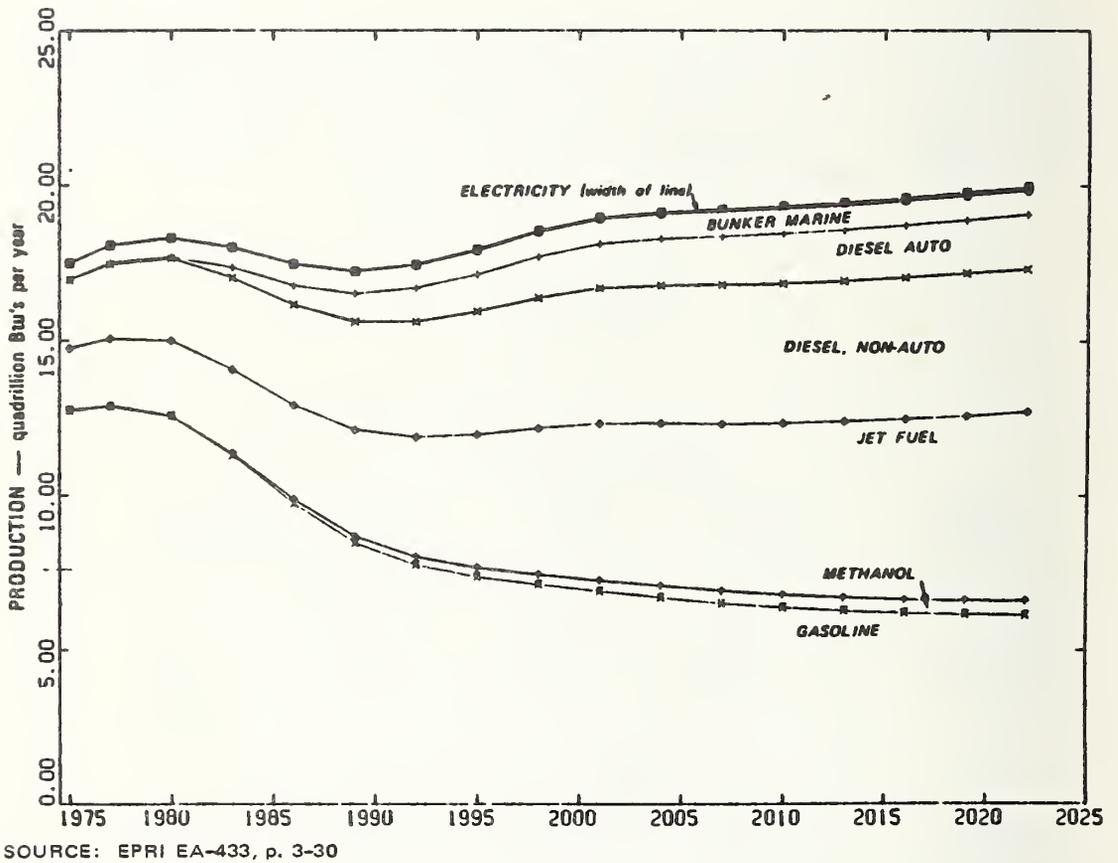
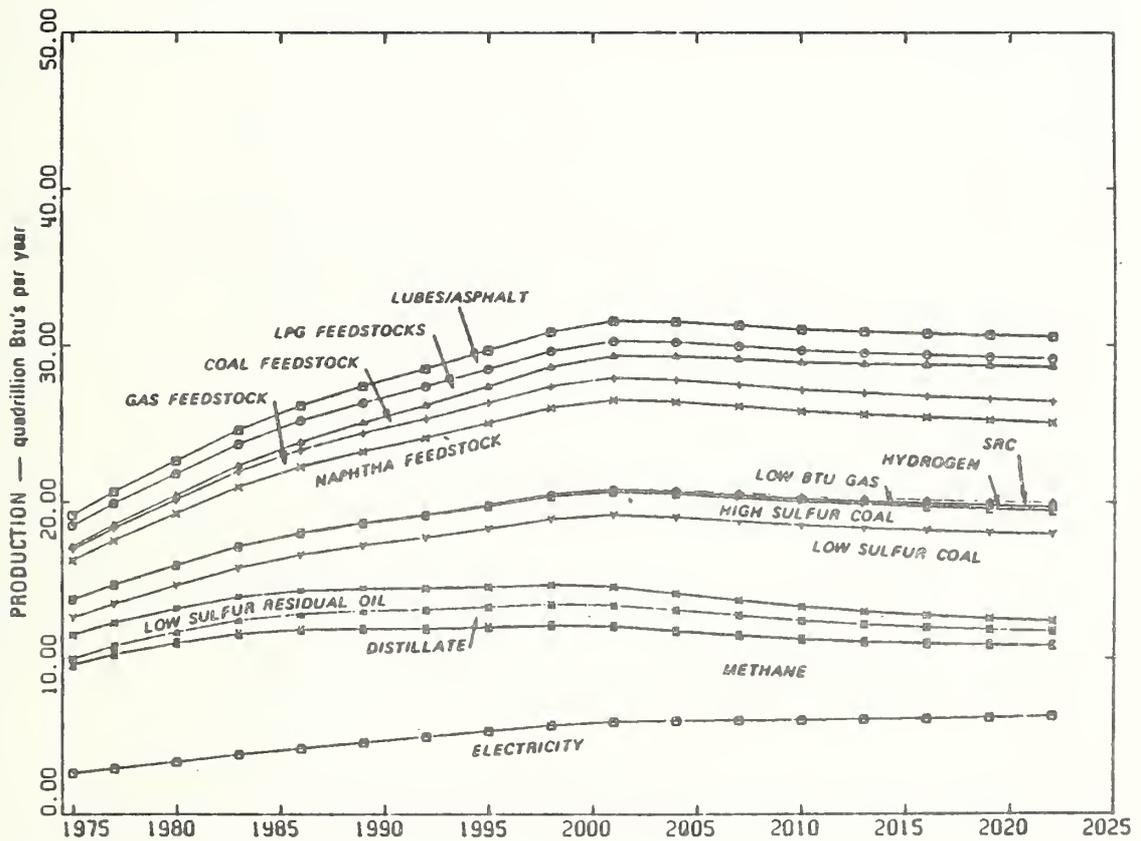
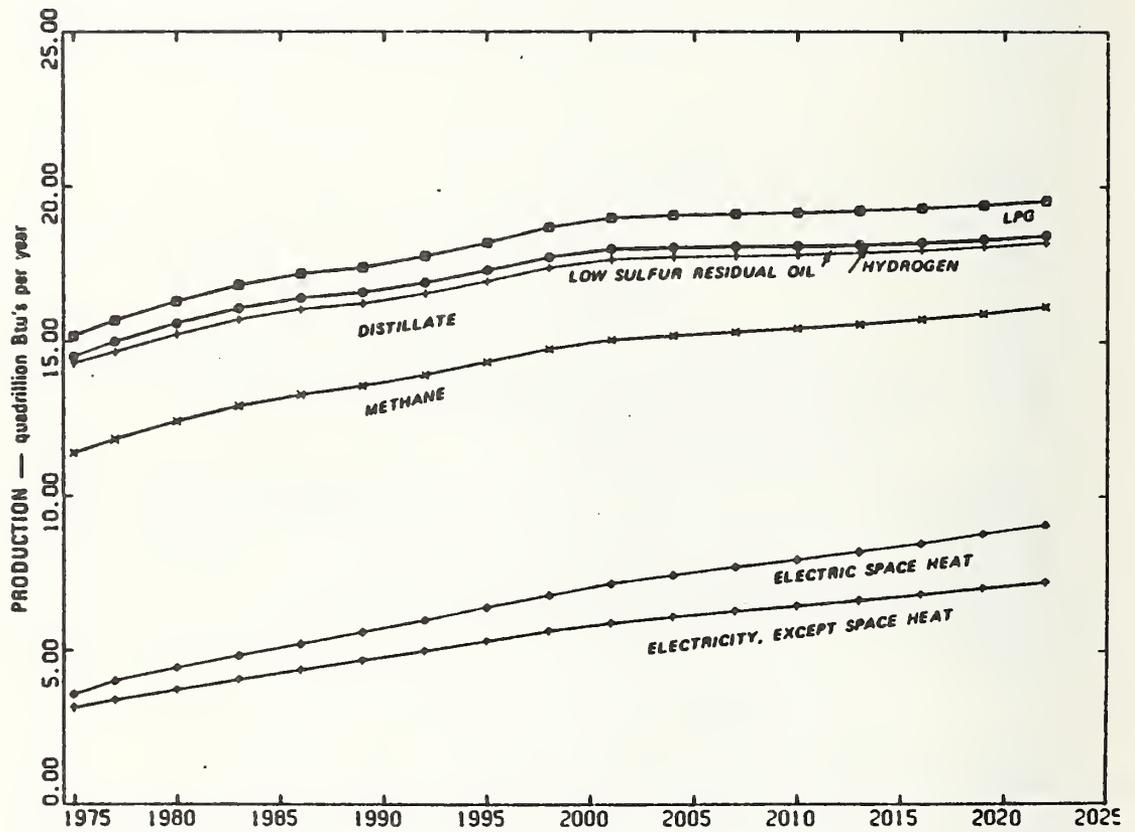


FIGURE E-1 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



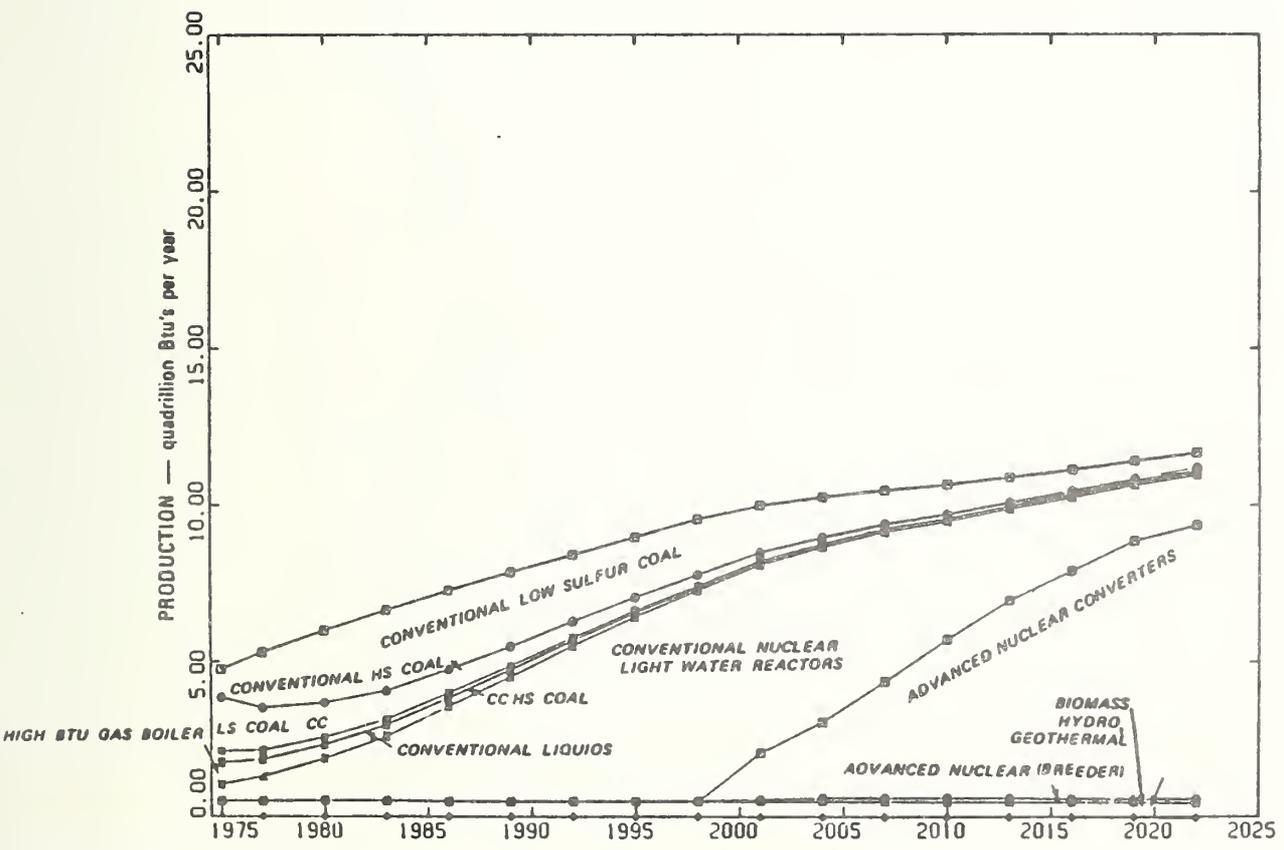
SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-34.

FIGURE E-2 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-39.

FIGURE E-3 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-43.

FIGURE E-4 BASE LOAD ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION — LOW DEMAND CASE

Appendix F

REPORT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

A mathematical model of the U.S. oil refining industry has been developed. This model covers refining and bulk product distribution for each of the five Petroleum Administration for Defense districts. The model was validated against historical capacity and product demands and, after modification, applied to several case studies relating to desulfurization of automotive fuel and dieselization of the automotive fleet.

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